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SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

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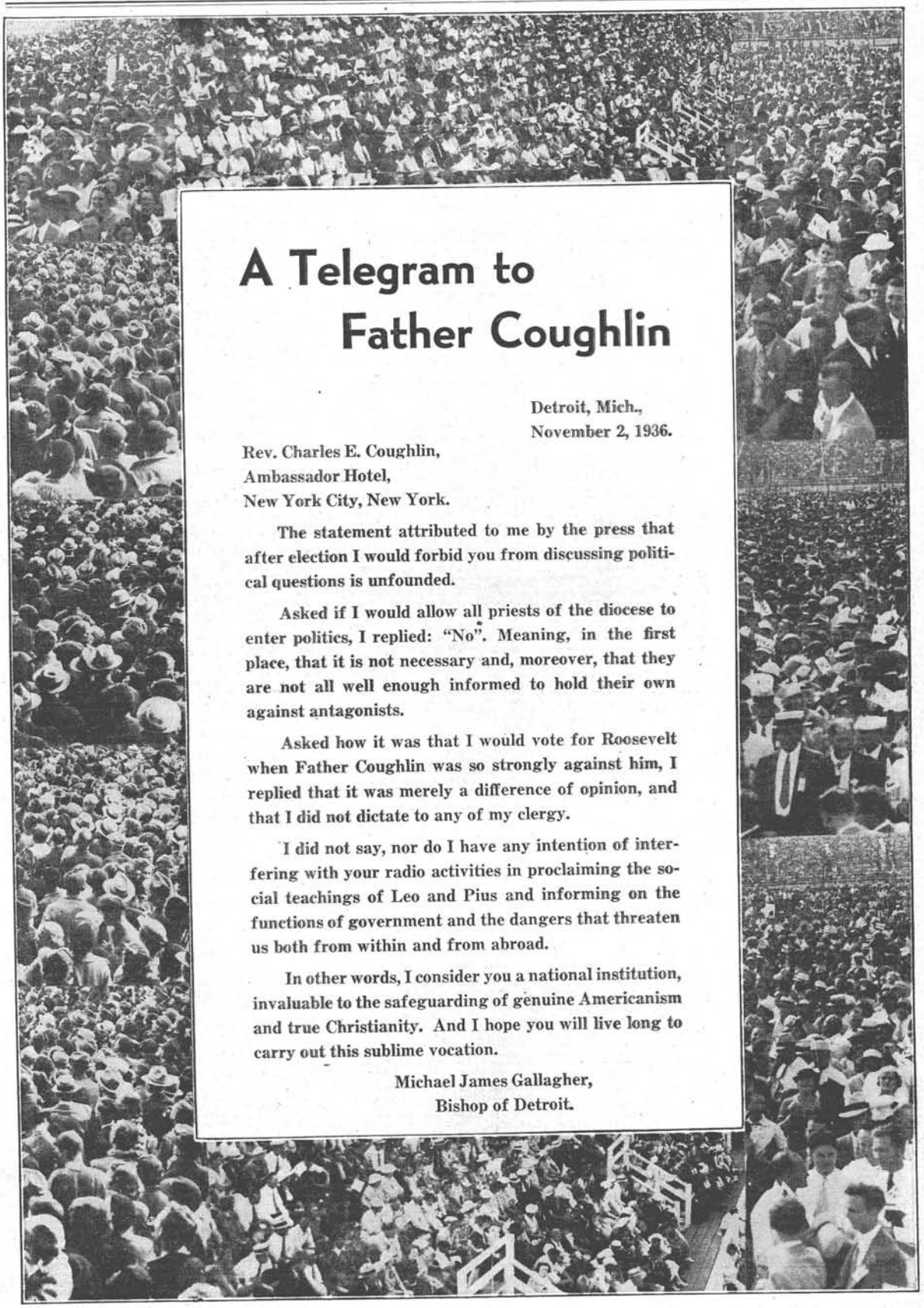
NATIONAL UNION WILL CARRY ON

(Story on Page 3)

—Keystone View Co.

Who was elected, Pa? What's he say he is going to do for farmers and us old folks?



A Telegram to Father Coughlin

Detroit, Mich.,
November 2, 1936.

Rev. Charles E. Coughlin,
Ambassador Hotel,
New York City, New York.

The statement attributed to me by the press that after election I would forbid you from discussing political questions is unfounded.

Asked if I would allow all priests of the diocese to enter politics, I replied: "No". Meaning, in the first place, that it is not necessary and, moreover, that they are not all well enough informed to hold their own against antagonists.

Asked how it was that I would vote for Roosevelt when Father Coughlin was so strongly against him, I replied that it was merely a difference of opinion, and that I did not dictate to any of my clergy.

I did not say, nor do I have any intention of interfering with your radio activities in proclaiming the social teachings of Leo and Pius and informing on the functions of government and the dangers that threaten us both from within and from abroad.

In other words, I consider you a national institution, invaluable to the safeguarding of genuine Americanism and true Christianity. And I hope you will live long to carry out this sublime vocation.

Michael James Gallagher,
Bishop of Detroit.

Ballot Rackeeter New Peril to U. S. Is Worse Menace Than Gangster

NUSJ Has Only Begun Its Fight!

A program of social justice in America cannot be brought about solely through a presidential election.

Whatever the outcome of the official counting of the ballots, no president can carry into effect any program without the backing of an intelligent people lending their support, or making vocal their criticism when an administration departs from justice.

The National Union for Social Justice, organized to put into effectiveness the 16 principles, HAS ONLY BEGUN TO FIGHT.

* * *

The demands of a million buyers of SOCIAL JUSTICE, and the necessity of nation-wide distribution on a certain date to meet those demands, inexorably fix the "deadline" for our publication. This deadline backs up, so to speak, from the postoffice and newsboy, through the railroads, distributing agencies, publisher's pressroom, and printer's composing room to the editorial desk. Nowhere along this line of production can the producers of SOCIAL JUSTICE "beat the game." It is therefore fated that this issue—although dated as of November 9—must go to press before the final results of the national election are known.

When an editorial staff is caught in a spot like that the honest thing to do is to face the facts.

SOCIAL JUSTICE has never aimed to be competitive with the daily newspapers as a dispenser of information hot off the telegraph wires. Obviously, we cannot hope to accomplish such a service. We are, on the other hand, an interpretative news journal seeking always to give THE STORY BEHIND THE STORY. The story that the commercial newspapers dare not or will not print.

The meaning of the election, from the standpoint of a program of social justice in America; and the need for a future program of the National Union will be discussed in the next issue of this newspaper.

As completely as it is possible to have them, the results of the victories of the various Congressional candidates endorsed by the National Union, will also be given in the edition of November 16.

THEY HAVE FOUGHT A GOOD FIGHT

—*Wide World Photo.*

Congressman William Lemke, Union Party candidate for president of the United States, and Thomas Charles O'Brien, Boston labor counsel, his running mate as vice president, are here shown as they responded to the greetings of a monster rally of the National Union for Social Justice at the municipal stadium in Philadelphia.

A Permanent Program

A Statement of the Origin, Ideals, And Purposes of the Union Party

By John Nystul
National Campaign Manager

Many large non-political groups, interested in the general welfare of all American citizens, considered it necessary to form the Union Party as a political organization through which they could work more effectively.

By reason of the harmonious action of these groups, representing millions of voters, the Union Party immediately became a great and powerful organization, permanently dedicated to the cause of meeting human needs.

A platform was presented embodying an honest program of constructive legislation with positive assurance of benefit to every worthy American. The Union Party instantly became a permanent party, built upon a solid foundation, demanding right and justice for every citizen. **Its leadership is not for sale.**

The same necessity which inspired these leaders to form the Union Party requires that this work for humanity be continued with increasing vigor, as united effort and extreme vigilance are now, more than ever before, the price of our future liberty.

The great mass of Americans believe in honest endeavor with suitable reward for their labor and industry. For the welfare of this great majority, the Union Party dedicates its untiring energy in the future.

The Union Party proposes to re-establish the American form of government which is now fast disappearing—a government which will assure refuge to the persecuted, liberty to the oppressed, and opportunity to the courageous. Our people demand the right to be free in body, spirit and religion, with no man a "dictator" and no man a "subject." They demand the plain right to govern themselves without coercion or intimidation.

The provisions of the platform of the Union Party will correct the errors and abuses caused by avarice and greed, and provide faith and inspiration for greater prosperity, greater security and greater accomplishments.

If better conditions are to be brought about, it will be necessary for all of us to resolve to work with the utmost diligence for the cause for which the Union Party stands.

Lemke Manager

—*Acme Newsphoto.*

John Nystul, an insurance man of Fargo, N. D., former chairman of the executive committee of the Non-Partisan League in North Dakota, was campaign manager for the Union Party.

Cleaning Up Politics Calls For Crusade

By Mark Meechan

Recurring charges that "sinister political influence" prevented the Union Party from filing on the New York ballot—on which the candidates of the Communist, Socialist and the Dubinsky American Labor parties are legally printed for the "benefit" of the voters—head up reports from various parts of the country which tell of criminal tampering with the freedom of elections.

The accuracy of these reports cannot be ascertained without complete and costly investigation. It seems high time that public spirited citizens took this matter into their own hands, raised the funds (if necessary), and put unrelenting pressure on the responsible authorities in each state so that these rumors, at last, may be **honestly and conclusively** investigated.

Crooks Thrive Again

It is true that the so-called average American, over a period of 14 years of the prohibition era, actually sat down and lived contentedly with murderers and violators of the federal law.

It is true that millions of Americans have boosted the circulation of the daily newspapers, through their mad taste for reading the details of gangster murders. The publishers and movie-makers benefited to the tune of millions of dollars in their business of pandering to this perverted interest in the anti-social.

But the wave of kidnaping that followed the decline in bootlegging income and the legalization of the liquor traffic, snapped America wide-awake.

Not J. Edgar Hoover and his G-Men are to be credited with the clean-up of public enemies that followed. Credit it, rather, to the awakened American mind, the shocked American conscience. Account for it by the cry that went up from millions of American homes, as they were rudely awakened to the viperous nature of the element those same homes had nurtured and patronized and made possible by their indifference and stupid indirect applause.

Politics New Racket

The racket that is waxing stronger in this country today—if the rumors of coercing voters and padding registration rolls are true—is infinitely more appalling in its fu-

(Continued on Page 7)

SOCIAL JUSTICE

FATHER COUGHLIN'S WEEKLY REVIEW

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PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. **Liberty of conscience and education.**
2. **Just, living, annual wage.**
3. **Nationalization of important public resources.**
4. **Private ownership of all other property.**
5. **Control of private property for public good.**
6. **Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking system and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.**
7. **Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.**
8. **Maintain cost of living on an even keel.**
9. **Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.**
10. **Labor's right to organize.**
11. **Recall of non-productive bonds.**
12. **Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.**
13. **Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.**
14. **Simplification of government and lower taxes.**
15. **Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.**
16. **Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property; with government's chief concern for the poor.**

Newspapers and Readers

THE first impulse of the reading public on finding itself duped by propaganda, and its intelligence insulted by a lying newspaper, is to boycott the press. SOCIAL JUSTICE is impressed by thousands of such letters from readers of the daily newspapers, irate at some attack on Father Coughlin or some slander hurled at the National Union. Invariably the writers say they are "quitting that paper." Thousands, too many, no doubt, have done so.

SOCIAL JUSTICE at every opportunity has urged the cooler counsel: Read your daily newspapers, but be aware of what you are reading. Who owns your newspaper? More important, **who owns him?**

To complement the university schools of journalism, which are doing such a useful service in training men and women for work on the nation's newspapers and magazines, there is need for an education of the public on how to read newspapers.

Father Coughlin, in frequent addresses, has paid newspaper workers the compliment of saying that 95 per cent of the writers and editors of his contacting are honest craftsmen. Unfortunately for journalism, and the public's confidence in newspapers, the odious 5 per cent are in a position to wield a fateful power and influence. Dishonest newspapering on the part of a few publishers, and a few writers of reputation, is doing irreparable harm to public confidence.

The old carelessly overworked phrase of yellow journalism days: "You can't believe anything you read in newspapers," is coming back.

However well intentioned, a large section of the American press is frankly propagandist; that is, it is **for** somebody or something so zealously that its news columns and editorial opinion are colored by the wish thinking of the editors. Alert newspaper readers, for their own protection, must inform themselves about the ambitions and the pet goals of these newspapers. Usually the journals will not leave one long in doubt.

News columns devoted to fact information should be free from "influence" and, in the main, are. But the newspaper is the victim of its own informers. Most of its news content comes from the bigger services. Adroit propagandists no longer concern themselves with individual newspapers, but seek to control, or poison, news at its source. In such case the wire services and the newspapers they serve, equally with the deceived readers, are hapless victims.

Then too, the history of journalism discloses sociological "blind spots." Father Coughlin and the people's program for social justice is one of these. Almost universally the press of America has failed to understand or interpret the Royal Oak pastor or the movement expressed in the National Union for Social Justice. And this in spite of the fact that Father Coughlin has been before the radio for almost 10 years, in a patient and simple exposition of the "money question" and its attendant train of social injustices. In a considerable measure this is probably due to the stubbornly invincible ignorance known as the "mystery" of money. Money is not taught in our schools and colleges for the quite simple reason that powerful world influences did not want it taught. As a consequence, a generation of newspaper publishers and their readers alike are embarrassedly ignorant of the subject, until it amounts almost to a national inferiority complex.

* * *

Newspapers make much of their independence, as distinguished from an older day of **party owned** papers. But they do little to clear up their own confusion on a newspaper's two-fold status. In its public aspect a newspaper performs the duty of a service function; in its own right it is a private corporation in business to make as much money as it can for its owner. Newspapering is dishonest when it preaches the fetish doctrine of "freedom of the press" as a cloak to make still greater profits without social hindrance. It is equally dishonest when the private profit-motived business office is permitted to control, suppress or color news.

Most great newspapers are monuments to the pioneering genius of some great editor. Arrived at eminence, however, they inescapably become business properties with all the potentialities for viciousness of any other big interest. The editorial individuality becomes the composite best judgment of a board of editorial writers.

Now, editorial writers, for the most part, are either academic specialists of the "brain trust" variety, or they are former news executives who can no longer stand the pace of the news mill. Like most other specialists, the better qualified they are for their specialty the fewer general contacts they have; while the veteran editor in line for the "9-to-3" shift has also long been out of touch with the mythical "man on the street." The newest cub reporter, "leg men" in newspaper parlance, are in closer contact with the public—if they but knew it, or knew what to do about it—than any editorial writer now in office.

This lack of contact with the public—with the people who cast the votes—may account for the astounding percentage of big papers going so hopeless wrong in their wish-thinking forecasts at election time and their snap judgment condemnations of the people's opinions. Perhaps the greatest need in modern journalism would be some major miracle that could give editorial writers as much common sense contact as the reporters have. Many a publisher recognizes the need but despairs of solving it.

* * *

SOCIAL JUSTICE is singularly fortunate among all the journals of news opinion. With a circulation that surpasses all but a few of the leaders, it nevertheless retains a close contact with its readers not to be found outside the office of a country weekly in a community where "everybody knows the editor." The editorial mail to the office of SOCIAL JUSTICE is second only to the personal correspondence of Father Coughlin and his National Union.

From one end of America to another and from foreign lands; from members of city units of the National Union and from isolated rural residents; from laborer and from multi-millionaire banker, SOCIAL JUSTICE is in daily touch with its readers. For all these letters—thousands more than there is time to acknowledge properly—SOCIAL JUSTICE is both grateful—and responsive.

The confidence with which this paper sometimes states what the public thinks is based upon the fact that the public in its letters has written in to tell us so. Equally to advance the cause of social justice in America, and to be the articulate voice of its vast body of readers, is the ambition of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

With, we hope, true humility, we are nevertheless proud of the boast that SOCIAL JUSTICE, Father Coughlin's weekly news review, **is the voice of the people of America.**

Priest Nails A Falsehood

A Bridgeport, Conn., Sunday paper printed the following item:

"Priest Hits Priest. Rev. Father Felix X. O'Neil of Stafford Springs, from the pulpit at masses last Sunday, delivered a blast which was regarded by those who heard it as a warning against following the political leadership of Father Coughlin."

In a letter of reply addressed to the press, Father O'Neill, the priest referred to, calls the entire item a "foul falsehood." His letter says:

"I have never seen a copy of the paper in my life. But a clipping one sentence long has just been sent to me by a person who knows my policy to be directly opposite to the poisonous headline. The item has lugged in the name of a prominent priest and mine. For his sake and my own, I rise in my wrath to brand the assertion as a foul falsehood. I have a better translation for those last three words—but I'll say it out in the woods instead of in a newspaper.

"The other priest has done, and is yet doing, uncommonly good work for church and state. To himself, or his matter, or his manner, I have never alluded, publicly or privately, directly or indirectly, in pulpit or out of it, till I express it in this letter, to ram the lie back down the throat of the one who uttered it. If some persons do not like everything that priest says and does—what of it? The greatest men in history have left slight flaws in their words and deeds.

"Political campaign methods away back in the days of Christ were exactly similar to those of our own day. Some members of every party were straight and some were crooked. Even then, the parties were split over economic and money questions. The Democrats and Republicans and Unionites and Socialists of our Lord's time were the Herodians and Nationalists and Semi-Romans and Semi-Nationalists.

"A bunch of the most velvet-tongued tricksters were delegated to feel Christ on the money plank in the campaign of His period. If He would not come out openly in favor of their party, they must try 'to ensnare Him in His speech.' They must trick Him into dropping some rubbery word that they could twist or stretch till it covered the plank in their party's platform. Then the weight of Christ's name would tip the political scales high in their favor. 'Ye hypocrites!' He called them, then left them to vote as they pleased. I have always allowed my parishioners the same liberty.

"The occasion of this calumny against myself was the announcement of the collection for the American seminary for persecuted Mexicans. My comments covered the brutal butcheries of brother against brother, even in the same nation, caused by the strifes of political parties. I warned my people against the dangerous political creeds of governments that hate God and make such collections necessary.

"I condemned all parties that promise things before elections that they cannot, or will not, provide after they have won the victory. My parishioners do not know my political creed, so impartial have been my pulpit utterances. Nor do I know theirs. It is none of my business, or theirs.

"FELIX J. O'NEILL,
"Stafford Springs, Conn."

U. S. Can Insure Peace in Europe By Refusing Loans to Wage War

Veritas' View In Article for Social Justice

By "Veritas"

France is the European country where politics are in eternal turmoil.

I will, perhaps, be regarded as a pessimist, but to me Leon Blum, France's actual premier, is the Kerensky of the French republic. As Kerensky, after the fall of czarism in Russia, fought in vain against the arrival at power of Lenin & Company, so Blum today is trying to save France both from communism or fascism.

Blum, a socialist and personally a very wealthy man, is intelligent but not very popular with the masses. He is a Jew, and France has not yet forgotten the Dreyfus affair. Today, the French government is trying to smile to the communists, whose votes are the balance of power at the Palais Bourbon between the so-called radical-socialist coalition and the rightists.

French Parties

In France today there are officially 21 different parties, or political groups, in parliament. The largest and most powerful group is the radical-socialist party under the leadership of two former premiers, the Messrs. Herriot and Daladier. Herriot, who is not only a congressman but also the mayor of Lyons, second largest city in France, is one of the greatest friends of the United States. Daladier is the representative of the younger generation and known as notoriously anti-clerical.

Blum himself is the leader of the second largest political group in the Chamber of Deputies, that is to say the socialists. A strong opponent of franc devaluation, after many years he had to acknowledge defeat. Devaluation will not increase his popularity.

Devaluation of the franc hits the pocketbook of the powerful middle class, the "bourgeois." Devaluation of the franc hits, and I might add very badly, that large class of French people who have lived out of their meagre incomes, the so-called "Rentier."

"Victim" of Reds

Strikes of every kind have practically made Blum a slave of the communist group which rules in France and, in a despotical way, the labor unions. But will the radical-socialists stand by Blum under such communistic coercion? Or will they leave Blum and switch over to the actual minority of the rightists? The radical-socialist party has for backbone the small property owners, the bourgeois element, and this class of French citizen is conservative.

If Blum falls, what next-Either a strong man like Poincare, savior of the franc in the post-war period, or a Mussolini. Or, if riots take superhand, a communist-socialist government like the one which is now virtually capitulating down in nearby Spain.

France has lost 35 per cent of its gold reserves since 1934. The once powerful and independent bank of France, once controlled by powerful interests, has now become a popular bank. The old board of governors is now just a minority and the bank today is at the mercy of the French treasury!

Afraid of New War

Will devaluation save France from financial chaos? The two budgets of the army and navy are big items in the French national budget.

France is afraid of Germany. The withdrawal of Belgium from the entente still has made France insecure. It is Germany flirting with Mussolini; Germany arming, even against all treaties of Locarno and Versailles, which made the French politicians think of the future.

A new war? An old French saying: "C est l' argent qui fait le guerre"; Money is needed for war; this is the only hope left to old Europe."

All European nations are bankrupt. **If the United States keeps to the decision of refusing any foreign loans, we will advance the ideals of peace.** But the munition barons and the international bankers, knowing from past experience the immense profits of war, will try to help Europe to a new cataclysm.

Let us hope that American public opinion will be able to force the man who will be at the White House after January 1 to keep to the Johnson bill prohibiting any loan to foreign countries, even if pacific.

Trouble Dogs Haile Selassie

LONDON, ENGLAND.—Haile Selassie, the roving king of Ethiopia, is at Geneva frantically trying to have his delegates seated at the League of Nations conclave, but il Duce remains adamant to his demands. To make matters worse, the Empress Mennen is embroiled in a customs dispute over her pet dog. It seems the officials refused entry of her fox-terrior for want of a license, and the pet was sent back to Boulogne, France. Returning on his second round trip, the dog learned he is to be exiled in quarantine for some six months and a special license must also be obtained from the minister of agriculture.

He's Kerensky of France

—Acme Newsphoto.

Premier Leon Blum of France, whose efforts to retain democracy have included overtures to the communists, is here shown as he read a radio appeal to the French

THIS WEEK IN THE WORLD

Danzig Vacancy

DANZIG.—Sean Lester, the League of Nations High Commissioner for the Free City of Danzig, has been appointed Deputy Secretary-General of the League. The action was believed to have been taken as a solution of the tense situation which has existed at Danzig for sometime and has grown increasingly acute due to the fact that Lester has not been acceptable to the National Socialists. It is announced that the League is not planning to relinquish its supervision of the Danzig territory, which was created following the World War by the Treaty of Versailles, as a navigable outlet for Poland on the Vistula river.

French, English and Polish representatives of the League feel that such supervision is imperative, but there is a possibility that the role of the new high commissioner will be limited to a considerable extent to appease the Nazi discontent. About 90 per cent of the population of Danzig is of German extraction and they resent this supervision.

Lester, by his appointment, becomes the second highest permanent official of the League of Nations at Geneva, and will have full responsibility of League affairs in the absence of the secretary-general.

Palestine

JERUSALEM, Palestine.—Great Britain, through an official proclamation published in the London Gazette, has declared martial law in Palestine. The action was taken under authority of the a order-in-council, issued by the privy council, and the signature of King Edward VIII was affixed to the document at Balmoral castle, Scotland. The order enables Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchope, the High Commissioner, to delegate to General J. G. Dill, commanding the Palestine forces, power to make all rules and regulations for public safety and defense.

This will include power over censorship, arrest, detention, exclusion and deportation, control of harbors and ports, movements of vessels, control of air fields, transportation by land, air, water, trade, communications as well as forfeiture of property. The action followed a recent pronouncement by the Colonial office which stated that the continued violence in Palestine could not be permitted to continue and that effective action had to be taken.

One serious situation the British are combating is the new vogue for martyrdom. A new belief has crystallized to the effect that to die for Palestine is to die for Mohammed. The situation has been intensified by the immigration of the Jews, whom the British have fostered, and the Arabs fiercely resent this influx.

The latest leader of the Arab forces is one chieftain, Fawzi Bey Kawkazi, who slipped across the border from Syria and has called all Arab rebels to his standard. He is regarded as a heroic figure in the East and the stories of his bravery and skill against the French in Syria made legend of his name. He was born of an influential family in Lebanon and has had university education in Constantinople. He is tall and handsome, like a movie-hero type Arab desert chieftain.

He is said to wear smart field uniform of khaki cut on the traditional English design rather than the customary Arab garb and could easily pass for a typical English officer. However, his loyalty to the Arab cause is undisputed and they will follow him whereseoever he leads. He should prove a good match for the English General Dill. He has already caused worry and anxiety to the British High Command in his skirmishes with them.

Hungary

BUDAPEST, Hungary. — When Premier Julius Goemboes died in a sanitarium immediately the Hungarian cabinet resigned. Goemboes gained national fame back in 1921 when he frustrated the attempt of former Emperor Charles and Empress Zita to return to the throne. In later years, he prevented the return of the Archduke Otto, son of former Empress Zita, to the throne. However, his real rise in power came in 1932, when he began negotiations with Germany and Italy in an effort to strengthen political and economic alliances between the two countries. He directed attention to the revision of the post-war treaties. His efforts saw results in 1934 when he collaborated with Italian and Austrian representatives in the first Rome Pact. This understanding, which was revised last March following new discussions in Rome, established the principle of cooperation between the three central European powers and strengthened the previous political and economic agreements. Minister of Agriculture Kolomon Daranyl, who has been acting premier, will probably form a new cabinet.

Border Dispute

LIMA, Peru.—Representatives of Peru and Ecuador have convened in Washington, D. C., in an effort to settle peacefully a long-standing boundary dispute. Peru was represented by Ambassador Manuel Freyre y Santander and Ecuador by Dr. Homero Viteri Lasronte, chief of the Ecuadorian delegation. In view of the meager results of the expensive Chaco war, the two nations came to the conclusion that the vast jungle land in question was not worth the cost in life and wealth. They agreed to submit the differences they find impossible to adjust between themselves to the President of the United States, he to make the final decision on the basis of law.

The basic difficulties are predicated on the boundaries as set up by the old Spanish Empire of South America, which were very indefinite. The disputed land represents some 100,000 square miles or an area the size of the state of New Mexico, and while largely jungle land at present, the potential possibilities from a commercial economic viewpoint are enormous.

Social Justice Regime Hope Of New Spain

MADRID, Spain.—President Manuel Azana and several of his aids have fled the capital, presumably to Barcelona, for an indefinite stay. Accompanying Azana were two ministers without portfolio, Jose Giral, who was premier of Spain during the early days of the revolution, and Manuel Irujo, together with Mariano Ruiz Funes, minister of justice.

The flight of the cabinet officers and the president threw consternation into the populace at Madrid and many feared that the long awaited zero hour had arrived. The officials of the government who remained at Madrid tried in vain to arouse the defense spirit of the people to a fighting pitch.

Women workers particularly carried on with frenzied demonstrations to raise the men to fighting pitch. They carried red banners and signs throughout the capital. This was the result of the government, under the direction of the department of propaganda and the ministry of education showing scenes of the soviet revolution in Russia at the motion picture theatres. Some of the signs stated: "Organize the War, Make the War, Win the War for the Workers."

Catalonia Next Goal

There is little doubt of the ultimate fall of Madrid. The big issue is the results of the capitulation of the capital and the big push toward Barcelona, capital of the province of Catalonia. Barcelona has a fine port with a large trade in cotton and the products of the province, particularly fine wines and mineral waters. The city has long been a bone of contention since it was occupied by the Moors in the eighth century and retaken by the Spaniards in the 12th century. It has long held a place as one of the few really important cities of Spain.

Many celebrated councils, urban, military and ecclesiastical have been held within its confines. The province and city has long been a stronghold of Catalan separatism, republicanism, socialism, syndicalism, and other radical political creeds. With such a historical background, it is easy to understand why communism had obtained such a foothold in this city of Barcelona.

Social Justice Policy

In the meantime, General Franco, leader of the so-called "rebel" forces (although no more a rebel than our own Washington during the American Revolution) has been appointed supreme head of the nationalist government. According to the London Universe, his future policy, issued in a formal proclamation, will be based entirely upon the papal encyclicals "Rerum Novarum" and "Quadragesimo Anno." This is the first instance where the application of the fundamental principles laid down in these two epochal treatieses will be given an opportunity to function. The new order will be a "hierarchical regime." It will be a Corporative State, based on representation by occupation.

Workers are to be assured a just wage and protected against the abuses of modern capitalism. They are to be enabled to share the profits of industry. On the other hand, peasants will be established in an independent existence on land which they will own and will be able to pass on to their children. This is to be done by a system of agricultural credits.

In regard to the restoration of a monarchy, General Franco said: "When we judge the moment opportune, the national wishes will be considered, but only through the technical and corporative organizations which can properly express the desires of the people and understand the nation's needs."

Plan for New Spain

Proclamations on the eve of victory, as on the eve of a general elections, are not always lived up to. Nevertheless, we must say that the corporative system outlined by General Franco in his proclamation to the Spanish people is highly to be desired there. It further declared that:

"Work will be absolutely assured for all, and will no longer be subject to capitalism. A table of minimum wages will be established, all worker's rights previously obtained will be respected, and all social parasites will be destroyed. **Taxation will bear an equitable relation to profits.**"

That in itself implies a far-reaching social revolution. But in a country like Spain, with a population largely rural, it is far more important to read that **"We will help the peasants to obtain independent work on their own land."**

It will be seen that General Franco promises to carry out the principles of "Rerum Novarum" (that of distribution). The proclamation also states that the corporative state will be in accord with the religious beliefs of the great majority of the Spanish people. Religious persecution will positively cease.

If the general is as good as his word, and he finds loyal support, there will be a new Spain. The new Spain will break off all relations with Soviet Russia. The conclusion of the proclamation adds: "We will maintain the best relations with all countries of the world except Soviet Russia, of which the new Spain will be the enemy."

When one beholds the present ruins of Spain, is it any wonder that the true patriotic Spaniard can brook no sympathy with communist Russia for attempting to establish the red standard of athiesm for the time honored principles of Christianity? In these principles and their sincere application lies the hope of the New Spain.

Capital of Catalonia Next War Target

—*Acme Newsphoto.*

Barcelona, capital of the Spanish province of Catalonia, is to be the next goal beyond Madrid of the advancing Spanish rightist forces. In the earlier fighting the beautiful old city was pillaged and every church but two in the city burned, when the people's "red" government seized control.

Priest's Exhibit Shows Extent of Communism

ROME, Italy. — The American priest, Father Joseph Ledit, of the Society of Jesus, from Gonzaga University at Spokane, Wash., has recently placed on display a most thought-provoking exhibition in Rome which graphically illustrates the world wide extent of communistic enterprise. It is probably the most complete exposition of communist effort outside of Moscow and shows the painstaking development of communism not only in the United States, but throughout the world.

The walls are draped in red. They are strikingly illlustrated with hundreds of communist symbols and carry portraits of Lenin and Stalin. Below one picture of Lenin in characteristic oratorical pose are inscribed his diabolical words:

"Every religious idea, all conceptions of a good God, is an inexpressible abomination."

The exposition halls are filled with tables and racks on which are literally thousands of communist publications, including newspapers, magazines, pamphlets and books. Interspersed are lithographs and murals depicting communists in action.

Special Hall for U. S.

There is a special hall representing the United States and separate halls represent Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and the South American countries. The United States room or hall contains all the publications the communists use to spread their doctrines. They are carefully divided for all classes, and special articles in a most elementary style are directed to the children to drive home in their plastic minds the tenets of communism regarding anti-religion. One particular publication is aimed at the parents entitled: "Mr. and Mrs. Worker—for your children who have red blood in their veins." The pictures contained therein revile religious effort in a shocking manner. All exhibits are bona-fide with documentary proof.

The exposition definitely proves the scope of communistic education, particularly in regard to a world communist newspaper syndicate by the marked similarity of articles, photographs and cartoons in publications from Great Britain to America and from the South American countries to France and Germany. Even Italy with their Fascist standards and strict ban against communist literature and propaganda is unable to thwart these insidious efforts of the communists. Some of their publications are clandestinely printed inside of Italy while others are smuggled in.

Father Ledit, the author of "Rome Letters on Modern Atheism," inaugurated the amazing exhibition, to illustrate to a class of educated persons, mostly clergy, the alarming spread of communism. Perhaps this concrete demonstration of communist enterprise will arouse some of our so-called leaders to this peril of the times. Poverty with its twin step-children of hunger and nakedness is doing more to foment revolution today than anything else.

The abuses of modern capitalism, which breed these cancerous sores on the body politic of the world, must be ended by a reign of social justice. The laboring man and his children can only be kept from the excesses of radical socialism and athiestical communism by a living annual wage. After all, starvation is a more powerful stimulus to revolution and crime than all the communist propaganda. This is a time for action in the Church Militant. We are not yet in the Church Triumphant although some ecclesiatical princes live as if they were.

Brazil Senate Nips Japanese Colonial Dream

RIO DE JANIERO, Brazil.—The Brazilian senate has annulled a 2,510,000 acre Japanese land grant in the state of Amazona, on the grounds that the grant was "unpatriotic and anti-nationalist." Senator Mello stated that as the situation now stands, the grant imperils Fort Obidos, on the Amazon river which already lies flanked by another Japanese concession.

The colonial dream was the outgrowth of the efforts to Tsukasa Uetsuka, third high official of the Tokio finance ministry, who, in 1929 after touring the Amazon regions, picked out this particular tract. The contract was signed the following year. Under its terms, he was given title to the land for 50 years and if, by the end of that time he had 10,000 Japanese farming families on it, the land was to be automatically ceded to them in perpetuity. The contract also permitted the building of railroads and highways telephones and telegraphs, radio stations, power plants, factories buildings of all kinds.

An Apology For the Press

From the Waterbury Republican:

"About no figure in the American campaign, has there been more controversy than about Rev. Charles E. Coughlin. In the light of what happened when an intruder in an Indian suit showered him with feathers while he was speaking in Detroit, and in the light of his description of exactly what took place between him and a reporter for a Boston newspaper, it is time sober thought was given to the fact that no excitement of a political campaign can excuse a newspaper reporter or any one else for forgetting the courtesies that are due him as a priest, a citizen and a campaigner who has appealed to the public by orderly processes of democratic debate.

"As for the press, we were glad to hear Father Coughlin state that he has received from the great majority of reporters with whom he has come into contact the courtesies due a gentleman. In the affair with the reporter in Boston Father Coughlin gives a factual account to prove this was not so. He says he did not strike the newspaper man. There was some physical roughing up which the priest describes as disagreeably necessary contact with a man not soberly himself, but not fairly interpreted in a description of the priest striking him.

"By far the most serious charge as far as the press is concerned is made by Father Coughlin when he sets forth charges to show that he has been misquoted and misrepresented. The statement that he was threatening to "get" some one he refutes, indicating that a reporter overheard something not intended for his ears and put his own interpretation on it. He says he did not threaten to "get" the reporter and resents having such gangster language attributed to him.

"That neither the reporter nor his newspaper, as charged by Father Coughlin, made an immediate effort to set him straight before the public at the instance of his own complaint of inaccuracies, is a failing short of decent responsibility of the press.

"The New York tabloid newspaper which Father Coughlin charges with faking a picture of the assault which never took place is in a classification of publication given to that sort of thing. It is to be regretted but papers of moronic appeal will not soon if ever be brought into a consciousness of responsibility for presenting the truth. From real newspapers Father Coughlin and the public are entitled to expect better things than he describes as taking place in Boston."

Campaign Is Ended But Problems Linger

Jobs, Budget And Recovery Still Unsolved

In an article entitled "Behind the Campaign," in the current issue of Harper's Magazine, Frederick Lewis Allen sets forth what he considers to be the three major problems to be solved by the incoming administration, namely, unemployment, balancing the budget and the form of economic order most to be desired.

Mr. Allen concedes that neither of the major parties has any coherent plan for the solution of unemployment, which he terms "the most malignant of economic diseases." He ignores the Union Party and its plan to create jobs through federal projects for the conservation of public lands, waters and forests, to protect small businessmen and private enterprise from the depredations of the powerful monopolies, and to protect business as a whole from manipulation of foreign exchange, thereby encouraging its growth and providing additional employment.

Budget Balancing

The second problem, that of balancing the budget, will not be solved immediately after election, by either the Democrats or Roosevelts. Mr. Roosevelt has already indicated that he is not concerned with this problem, and Mr. Landon, with the most rigid economy, would be unable to make ends meet, unless there were a boom. It is Mr. Lemke's idea to limit the amount of income any one person may receive for any given year, through taxation, which, as Mr. Allen says, "may hurt some of us badly, but not so badly as a general smashup."

The third problem, a desirable economic order, may possibly be achieved by one of four different methods or a combination of them, —laissez-faire, enforced competition, regulation and, or government ownership.

"Anybody," says Mr. Allen, "who imagines that in the economic world of 1936 laissez-faire is compatible with opportunity or freedom for small business, with the principle of fair competition or with 'rugged individualism' is fooling himself. . . . For so great has become the potential power of the big corporations and their financial allies, that if the 'heavy hand of government' were entirely removed, their competitors and consumers would enjoy about as much liberty as would the driver of a baby Austin in a street full of ten-ton trucks if there were no traffic regulation."

Regulation in Question

Enforced competition, which is supposed to prevent big business from crushing and absorbing the small businessman, through the medium of government police work, frequently comes smack up against the wall of crooked politics and another barrier in the form of adverse court decisions. Besides this, most industries are owned or controlled by one or two giant corporations with their subsidiaries;—for example, the Bethlehem Steel Company and the United States Steel Corporation, General Foods, Inc., Standard Oil Company and any number of similar examples. To enforce real competition under the circumstances is well nigh impossible.

Regulation is the method adopted by the New Deal in its NRA and AAA, when the government "permits monopolies and big combinations, but sets limits to what they may do to their workers and consumers, and supervises them." Since these two measures proved to be unpopular and ineffective, and because the Supreme Court has deemed them to be unconstitutional, some other form of regulation would have to be found, or else a change in the constitution.

Government ownership, the remaining alternative, might be practical in the case of natural monopolies, such as electric light and gas companies, railroads, etc., but to adopt it as a general policy would provide too many opportunities for graft and mismanagement and would be difficult to achieve.

It seems to be the opinion of Harper's associate editor that the Republicans, if successful in electing their nominee, would pursue the policy of enforced competition mixed with laissez-faire. The present Democratic administration has flirted with enforced competition and regulation, and even a little with government ownership, but what would be Mr. Roosevelt's policy, in the event of re-election Mr. Allen declines to guess.

Cleaning Up Politics Next Task for NUSJ

(Continued from Page 3)

ture possibilities than the aftermath of bootlegging gangsterdom.

At least the beer and whisky racketeer was a marked man, whose fingerprints and criminal record were on file at headquarters. Although law enforcement officers too often winked and courts of justice too often nodded.

The political racketeer is too often a "respectable" citizen, holding a "responsible" office and "reflecting credit" on his community, his state or his nation.

He is the most pernicious criminal at large and the most difficult to apprehend. The American people can go to bed with him, if they will, even as they did with the gangster of the gay speakeasy and the prohibition cabaret. But their awakening will be even more painful.

The beer baron turned kidnaper and menaced the children of the nation.

The ballot-racketeer will turn dictator or worse and menace the liberty, the income, yes, the very lives of America's children—**and their parents!**

It's Time to Act

The charges that are being published in many states are a challenge to every red-blooded man and woman **to wake up and do something about it!**

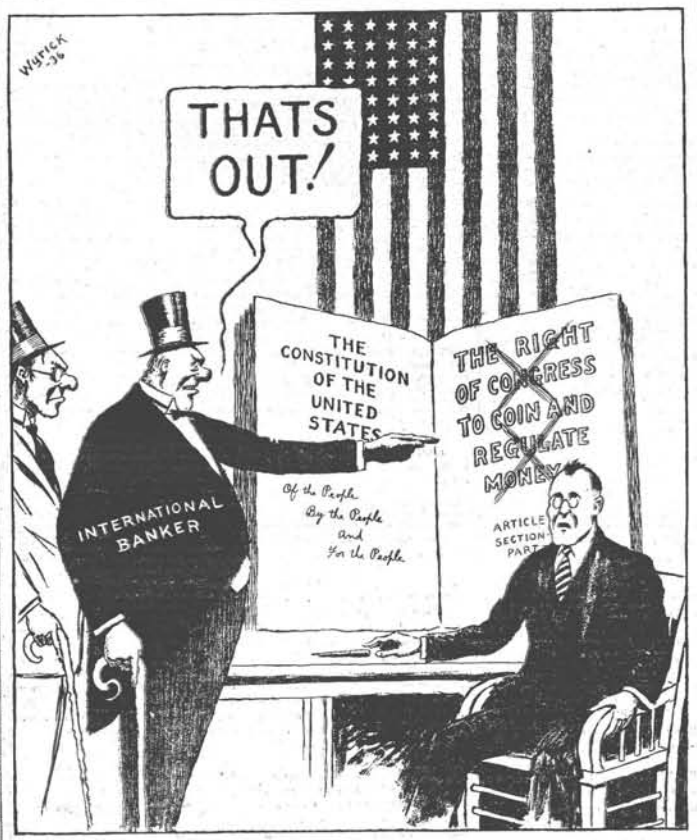
They might well take for their example the Charles Francis Coe committee of New York, which has organized as vigilantes to uncover election fraud. They have already made much headway. They probably will be heard from in a more direct and alarming way after the election.

Citizens who know of or are led to be suspicious of irregularities in their own communities are traitors to their country and their families if they do not see that racketeers in our most sacred rights are brought to justice. Not so much for public revenge as for the restoration of elections that really **express the will of the people.**

The searching eye of the new Minute Men of Liberty should not be closed to any reported irregularity — be it reported against the P. W. A. or the humblest ward heeler.

In this racket, as in the dope racket, the kidnaping racket, the whisky-beer-blood racket, the higher up they are the more dangerous they are —to you and to your children.

THE DOUBLE CROSS


WYRICK -36
THATS OUT!
THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES
Of the People By the People and For the People
THE RIGHT OF CONGRESS TO COIN AND REGULATE MONEY
ARTICLE SECTION PARA
INTERNATIONAL BANKER

Drawn especially for SOCIAL JUSTICE.

A Father and Son Discuss Scarcity

I just couldn't help writing you about a conversation I had the other night with my rather stupid son. I'm quite worried about him; I'm afraid he never will understand the subject of economics.

I was reading the paper when he asked me:

"Daddy, what is the drouth, and why is it that nobody likes it?"

"A drouth, my son," I replied, "is a period of time in which the rainfall is so far below normal that the crops cannot survive. The reason farmers don't like it is because it reduces the amount of produce, thereby cutting their income. It also makes things hard for the consumer by raising prices."

"I see," said my boy, "it's something like the Roosevelt administration, then."

Somewhat exasperated by his stupidity, I asked what he meant.

"Well," he said, "didn't Mr. Roosevelt pay the farmers to decrease their output in order to raise prices?"

"But that was different," I explained, with growing impatience. "At that time, when the depression was at its height, the farmers had produced too much and . . ."

"How could there be too much when people were going hungry, daddy?"

I took a deep breath to keep from slapping the little fellow, and managed to keep my temper.

"Then I should think that the drouth would make us all awfully rich. I can't see how it makes any difference whether the crops are reduced by man or by nature, the result ought to be the same."

"Daddy is tired, son," I said, "and it's way past your bedtime. Run along upstairs now, and go to bed."

I'm very worried about my son; he is such a dull child, and always contradicting his daddy.—**David G. Cobb in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.**

A.F.L. Now Has Room for Both Kinds of Union

Editor SOCIAL JUSTICE:

In the issue of August 17, the Labor editor of SOCIAL JUSTICE says: "There is no room in Bill Green's American Federation for industrial unionism . . . "

The facts are that the American Federation of Labor recognizes both craft and industrial unionism. For instance, take the automobile industry; the American Federation of Labor has gone on record in favor of the production workers all joining one organization; where on the other hand they take the position that craftsmen such as the machinists who are die makers, and who make repairs to machinery and the like, and the electrical workers, that group should belong to their respective craft organization; which would only comprise around 10 per cent of the total; which could not interfere with the organizing of such plants.

The facts are that John L. Lewis is not being tried for his views along industrial organizations lines. He is being tried for not compiying with the action of the A. F. of L. convention, when that subject was voted down by the convention. He goes out and organizes a dual organization to put in effect the action of the minority.

I trust that you will receive this as it is intended and will see my views which I am sure is for the best interest of social justice.

Respectfully yours,

W. H. Gorman.

Clifton Forge, Va.

Father Coughlin's Saturday Night F

"The Myth of Social Security"

Father Coughlin spoke extemporaneously on the occasion of his Saturday night broadcast on October 31. The manuscript, which had been prepared in advance for that address, is reproduced here. Like Lincoln's famous lost speech, the extemporaneous discourse will be remembered long after the recorded text is forgotten.

Saturday October 31, 1936

MOST of our people are under the impression that we vote directly for a president and vice president. This is not the case. Please be informed that, according to our Constitution, we vote only indirectly for these two major officers.

To be precise, we vote for 531 electors. These electors are citizens who have been chosen beforehand by the state committee of each political party. In Michigan, for example, we have several political parties, among which are the Democratic, the Republican, the Socialist, the Communist and the Third Party. The state committee of each political party in Michigan chooses a definite number of electors. The voters of Michigan then vote for the electors of the Democratic party or the electors of the Republican party, or the electors of the Third party.

So it is in each state in the Union.

Now the number of electors in each state depends upon the number of congressmen accredited to that state. One elector is accredited for each congressman. Michigan has 17 representatives and two senators, making, therefore 19 congressmen. Rhode Island has two representatives and two senators, therefore therefore four electors. There is a representative for approximately every 70,000 voters in the United States and there are two senators for each state in the Union, independent of its population. All in all there are 435 representatives and 96 senators, totalling 531 congressman and, therefore, 531 electors.

Now supposing that New York State will cast its ballots in favor of the 47 electors who are pledged to vote for Mr. Landon when they meet at Washington. Then it is morally and legally incumbent upon these electors to meet with the electors from every other state at Washington sometime early in January and vote as the majority of citizens from their state directed them to vote. All the Roosevelt electors will be in one group. All the Landon electors in another group. All the Lemke electors in a third group. These are the persons who, according to the Constitution, do the actual voting for the president.

The Constitution plainly indicates that more than 50 per cent of the 531 electors must vote for one of the presidential candidates before any candidate can become president. In other words, 266 of the 531 electors must vote for Landon before Mr. Landon can become president; 266 must vote for Mr. Roosevelt before he can become president. That is the law of the United States of America.

Now with four or five candidates for president in the field—Landon, Roosevelt, Lemke, Browder and Thomas—it is possible that not one of these candidates will receive the 266 electoral votes required by law.

How is this possible?

Here is the explanation: Supposing that Mr. Landon will receive only 260 electoral votes. Supposing Mr. Roosevelt receives only 260 electoral votes. Supposing Mr. Lemke receives the balance, namely 11 votes, there will be no president of the United States elected.

How is it possible for Lemke to receive 11 votes and for each of the two candidates from the major parties to receive fewer than the 266 required votes?

Here is the answer: If almost half the states voted for the Landon electors; and if almost half the states voted for the Roosevelt electors, so that both these two candidates would be almost equal in results at the end of next Tuesday night; and if Michigan cast her votes for the Lemke electors, making 19 votes thereby for William Lemke, it would not be possible for the electors to come to a decision unless the Landon and Roosevelt electors would join hands against Lemke, or unless Lemke and Landon would join hands against Roosevelt, which is a betrayal of trust that is not likely to arise.

How, then, does the Constitutional law of the United States direct us to proceed when such an impasse arises? The Constitution plainly states that in such an event the 531 electors will step aside and that the voting to name the president of the United States will become the responsibility of the House of Representatives.

What does the law ordain the 435 members of the House of Representatives to do?

First, it orders the House of Representatives to vote for a president, not as 435 individual members. Rather, it specifies that each state will have only one vote. It specifies that New Mexico, with two electoral votes, will have just as much voice as New York with 45 votes; that Nevada with two votes will be just as important as Michigan with 17 votes. There will be only 48 votes cast and 25 of these 48 votes is the minimum required to elect a president.

Now the question arises: How will each state determine how her votes will be cast?

Let us take Michigan as an example again. The 17 elected members of the House of Representatives will assemble in a room by themselves. They will argue pro and con as to Michigan's choice. The law states that nine out of the 17, or more than half, must vote for either Landon or Roosevelt or Lemke before Michigan can cast her one vote on the floor of the House of Representatives for a president. In other words, the representatives of each state will caucus by themselves. They will vote among themselves for a candidate. Their majority vote will determine how the state itself will vote.

Now, a third major question arises: Suppose that 23 states will vote for Landon and 23 states will vote for Roosevelt and two states will vote for Lemke; suppose that fewer than 25 states vote for either Landon or Roosevelt or Lemke and that a deadlock thereby ensues! What then happens? The plain fact is this: There will be no president of the United States for the time being. The law prescribes that then the United States senate will move into action.

There are 96 senators—two from each state. These 96 senators, as individuals, will be called upon to cast their votes for the vice president of the United States. As soon as a simple majority is arrived at—and this would require no more than 15 minutes—the vice president will be elected from among the candidates running for that office. Then the House, having failed to elect a president, the vice president becomes the acting president of the United States.

My friends, I trust that I have explained clearly the law covering the election of a president of the United States. I also trust that I have shown to you that it is possible for the Union Party—which, by the way, is called the Third Party in Michigan, the Union Progressive Party in Illinois and the Royal Oak Party in Pennsylvania—I trust that I have shown to you how it is possible for the supporters of the 16 principles of social justice to stand by their principles, to avoid compromising with the communistic tendencies of the New Deal, and the rugged individualism philosophy of the Old Deal, thereby holding the balance of power, provided the Democratic and Republican electors are nearly equally divided.

In other words, if the various polls which have been taken are correct, the Landon electors and the Roosevelt electors will be approximately even in number after next Tuesday. If either Minnesota, Wisconsin, Ohio, Michigan, Rhode Island or Massachusetts will stand by the principles of social justice and by the Union Party candidates who have endorsed these principles, the National Union will hold the balance of power.

This balance of power, I repeat, means that neither Roosevelt nor Landon will be elected provided these two gentlemen run an almost even race. This balance of power means that the supporters of the Union Party will have made the first successful step in securing social justice legislation which neither Roosevelt nor Landon, if elected outright to the presidency, seems to favor.

Under Roosevelt the old financial system whereby money is created, issued and controlled by private bankers at a profit for themselves is and will be the order of the day.

Under Roosevelt the vicious wage system of pay while you work and starve while you are idle or else be regimented by the WPA and the Security Act—will be preserved.

Not once has Mr. Roosevelt indicated by his actions that he meant to keep his promise of driving the money changers from the temple. Not once has he faced squarely the issue of a minimum annual wage for mass production industry for the laborer or the farmer. There is no hope if he pursues his policies.

The hope for America lies, not in changing our social system, not in trading democracy for bureaucracy, not in setting up a government depending upon the whims of men and independent of the Constitution. The hope for America is to correct our outmoded financial system and to outlaw our present industrial wage system, the system that says earn while you work, and starve while you idle.

These two reforms Mr. Roosevelt will not face. He prefers to retain both the financial abuses and the wage system abuses while he endeavors to change our social system. It is our contention, as members of the National Union, that our social system with its democracy, its freedom to worship God as we please, its constitutional government and its purified capitalism, must not be sacrificed for the black bread of communism and the bucommissars. It is our contention that economic liberty can be gained without sacrificing social liberties already won at Valley Forge and Gettysburg.

You are told that a vote for Lemke is a vote for Landon. That is not true. A vote for Lemke is a vote for economic liberty. You are told that a vote for the Union Party is a wasted vote. That is not true. It is a vote designed to shatter the sham-battling politicians of both old parties and to drive from America the handful of international bankers who govern and rule both these old parties for the purpose of retaining the vicious financial system and the slavish wage system to which both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Landon subscribe.

Today, and especially next Tuesday, the powers behind the throne of oppression are looking anxiously upon Minnesota and Wisconsin, upon Ohio and Michigan, upon Massachusetts and Rhode Island, upon every state where the National Union has been organized to save America from subscribing to a change in our social system and to ward off the impending threat of communism.

In our campaign for social justice and in our effort to have it legislated and enforced by the law of our land, we have had no financial support comparable to that which is extended to the Democrats and Republicans. We

adio Broadcast . . . . . .

have had no favorable publicity from the press of the nation. The majority of the news journals have been content to rake up unfavorable publicity against our person because they were unable to attack our principles. These are the same news journals which have failed to campaign against the private creation and regulation of money. These newspapers have never campaigned for a living annual wage for the laborer and production at a profit for the farmer.

Therefore, which states from Minnesota to Rhode Island will declare their independence from the two old parties which I have so often described as the right wing and the left wing of the same bird of prey, the international banker? Which states in 1936 will prove once more that all salutary legislation affecting the real principles of liberty comes from a Third Party?

You are told that a Third Party never accomplished anything worthwhile in America. Remember Washington, Jackson and Lincoln were the banner bearers of a Third Party:

When the Whigs and Tories under George III were the political parties of colonial days; when they had completely surrendered to the money changers and to their servants, a Third Party arose called the Patriots' Party. This party gave to the American people the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States!

When the right of suffrage for all citizens, regardless of property ownership, became the political issue, a Third Party arose to provide that right. That was the Democratic Party.

When the question of human slavery threatened to tear the nation asunder, another Third Party was formed to abolish slavery and preserve the Union. That was the Republican Party.

How can our adversaries answer these historical facts? They may point to the Theodore Roosevelt Bull Moose Party which was nothing more than a grudge party. Today, however, they cannot label the Union Party as a grudge party . We are asking our fellow citizens to join with us in supporting principles and not grudges. Today we are appealing to our fellow Americans to place patriotism above partyism.

With this expectancy and with the understanding of what it means to control the balance of power. I am confident that there are millions of persons in this audience who are willing, if necessary, to go down to honorable defeat on the side of principles rather than to go down to a partisan victory on the side of exploitation.

II

Now, permit me to discuss the so-called Social Security which, in desperation, the New Deal is offering to labor.

The so-called New Dealers, angling for your votes with the treacherous bait of social security, are shedding crocodile tears for the laborer and the farmer. To remedy the immoral concentration of wealth, which has been flowing into the coffers of monopolistic manufacturers, of stockholders and of bankers, what do the New Dealers propose?

First of all, they ask you to applaud them for keeping you at work under the same conditions which created this depression.

Secondly, they hired 2,600,000 of your fellow workers on WPA projects at an average rate of $50.03 month each.

Thirdly, they publicized the endorsement given to them by the officers of the American Federation of Labor—an endorsement which is tantamount to praising the greatest slave organization ever devised by man.

And lastly, they hold out the bait of Social Security legislation which, in its final analysis, offers no security to the laborer but merely guarantees security for the continuance of the money changers in power and for the retention of an immoral wage system.

Let us analyze for a few moments this social security legislation. According to the New Deal plan of social security, half of the workers of the nation, beginning on January 1, 1937, must contribute from their pay envelopes to the federal government. The other half, which includes all farm laborers, all domestic servants, all federal and state employes and all "casual" workers, are not asked to contribute and are not even promised any benefits.

For the 26-million workers to whom the law will apply, each will have his pay envelope taxed $10 for every $1,000 earned for the first year and $30 for every $1,000 earned in succeeding years.

What are the conditions under which these 26 million laborers will receive any benefit from this forced contribution? First, it is conditioned upon the New Deal keeping its promise. Second, it is dependent upon each worker reaching his sixty-fifth year of age. If he dies before reaching this age his family is entitled to receive 3½ per cent of total wages paid him after December, 1936. If through illness a worker is forced to retire, he must wait until he is 65 years old before he can claim any benefit. If he works through until he is 65 he will receive a monthly benefit on the total wages which he has earned from December 31 of this year.

This means that only a fortunate few would receive such a benefit. It also means that no future Congress shall repeal this legislation.

Are not the mass production workers of America cognizant of the fact that industry does not employ men in any great number after their forty-fifth year of age? Therefore, it is only the very few who work on until their sixty-fifth year of age who will receive any funds through this Security Act. These 65-year-old men who have earned $100 a month for 20 years will obtain a pension of $32.50 a month. If they have worked for only 10 years they will receive only $22.50 a month.

This is the New Deal reward for the "sixty-five to one shot" gamble of working a lifetime when every laborer knows he is not wanted after his forty-fifth year has been reached and when every Amercan knows that the New Deal does not keep its promises.

A vote for the retention of the New Deal means a vote for this kind of Social Security.

It is true that this Social Security Act compels the employer to contribute dollar for dollar with the laborer. Nevertheless, every intelligent persons knows that these same employers and owners of mass production industries will get their contribution back from the consumers, indeed, from the laborers themselves who purchase motor cars, refrigerators and foodstuffs, by the simple method of raising prices and not raising salaries.

Is it not evident that while it appears that the employers contribute even more than half towards the Social Security fund as devised by the New Deal, the result will be that the laborer, as usual, pays both through hidden taxes and through higher prices the full bill of this unsound legislation?

My fellow citizens, be sensible and alert. Why be trapped by this spurious social security that is aimed not at helping the poor and the laboring classes but which is cleverly planned to perpetuate the vicious hourly wage system and the private issuance and control of money?

In analyzing this fictitious security bill there are two other points to be considered which are of interest to the laboring man. First of all, under the Social Security Act, 20 million laborers in factories will receive a government number as they are regimented into a communistic army of wage slaves. This number they will carry from factory to factory like a cattle brand upon themselves and their children. Moreover, the Social Security Act necessitates the creation of another army of bureaucrats which will be hired to keep books upon the activities of the regimented workmen of America. And secondly, since the manufacturer must pay a percentage towards this security fund based on the actual salary he pays, is it not evident that manufacturers will conspire among themselves to keep wages down, thereby keeping down the contributions to the security fund? Not only will regimentation be the outcome of this radical social legislation. It means the surrender of hope for higher wages.

Today every laboring man contributes one out of every three dollars he earns in hidden taxes to support a bureaucracy. Tomorrow it will mean, with the rising prices of foodstuffs, of wearing apparel, of the conveniences and necessities which you buy, that $1.50 out of every $3 will be contributed for a social security plan which offers no security except for the banker and the monopolists and the army of bureaucrats.

In its last analysis, laboring men of America, the New Deal will not face the issue of a living annual wage, which issue must be faced if America will remain as America tomorrow.

Can the laboring class expect to be enthusiastic over the $50.03 per month paid to nearly 3 million WPA workers? Can these workers, armed with shovel and pick, hope to save a penny from the pittance given to them to purchase the products which emerge from our factories? Their purchasing power has been assassinated. Tomorrow the factories will be forced to lay off thousands of employes. The vicious circle once more will be traveled as a more appalling depression rises from the lowly ranks of the WPAers to the highest offices of executives in all corporations.

My friends, let us be sensible and face facts instead of fancies. No laboring man of intelligence can vote for such a social security that does not secure. No citizen can cast his ballot to sustain either of the old two parties, both of which refuse to meet face to face the question of the hour, a living annual wage by which every father of a family can arrange for his own social security for his wife and his children.

The mothers of this nation are not deceived. In no fanaticism are they marching to the polls to perpetuate a New Deal which is more ancient than the Old Deal. These mothers are looking to the future of their boys and girls. These mothers understand the pinch of needless poverty. These mothers appreciate the struggle which their husbands have made to keep body and soul together. These mothers are not voting to overturn the social structure of America. They prefer to cast their ballots to overturn both the financial system and the industrial wage system which have brought poverty into their homes, wrinkles upon their brows and anguish within their hearts. Their children must have a better chance to enjoy the opportunities and the wealth of America. Their children must not become regimented wage slaves.

My friends, you cannot remedy the present depression unless you remove the causes which produced it. You cannot remedy the causes of concentration of wealth, of the exploitation of the poor by adopting the communistic principles of the New Deal. Therefore, I appeal to you directly when politicians are silent upon this question and when the newspapers of the nation refuse to campaign for an annual wage, I appeal to you to repudiate both the old parties for their palpable attempts to preserve the evils of modern capitalism—especially the New Deal Party which is not only satisfied in preserving these evils but which attempts to regiment the laboring class of America into industrial soviets under the pretense of social security in order to make the Old Deal still operate for the benefit of the Old Dealers. Be intelligent, progressive and courageous as you stand by your 16 principles, resolved to sustain them even in defeat rather than betray them for a meaningless victory.

Units Carry On Plans for New Activities

The National Union for Social Justice will carry on.

The fact that elections are over cannot lessen the need for an active program in the interest of social justice. Many units are planning social activities, by means of which they hope to keep the membership actively interested and therefore ready for whatever new orders are to be forthcoming for any new program worked out for the organization.

The young people's group of the NUSJ from units 24, 57 and 59 of Salem, Massachusetts, united to present their first annual entertainment and dance at the Klondike Club hall on the evening of Thursday, November 5. The entertainment included five fine acts of vaudeville. Proceeds of the party will be sent to the National Union for the broadcasting fund. Lucien Audette of Salem was in charge of arrangements.

Present Play

Something different in the way of entertainment has been offered by another group of units in the presentation of a comedy, "Other People's Business." An entire evening of enjoyment was planned by the committee, including dancing and refreshments.

Hold Birthday Balls

One of the many birthday balls given in honor of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin was that sponsored by the National Union of Rhode Island, on October 26 at Rhodes on the Pawtuxet (Providence, R. I.) The all state dance and rally was under the direction of Rene Viau, new state supervisor.

Quincy, Mass.

NUSJ unit 45 of Quincy, Mass., entertained at a birthday dance on Friday, October 25, at the Fore River Club hall. This affair was under the chairmanship of J. Hastings of Quincy.

New York Commemorates

On the same evening, all the units of the 24th Congressional district of New York state united to give a birthday entertainment and ball at the Bronx Winter Garden. Proceeds of the party were presented to Father Coughlin for promotion of the NUSJ.

NUSJ Youth Of Minneapolis Plan Program

The youth of Minneapolis' northside have formed a new social group called the North Star Beacons. The group is composed of youth of the Minnesota 3rd Congressional district who are interested in the National Union for Social Justice.

The age limit of the group is from 16 to 30 years.

The young people are planning social activities of a varied nature. Their first affair, a dance held in the main ballroom of the Nicolet Hotel on Friday, October 23, was given under the chairmanship of Frank Guider of Minneapolis.

Mrs. Frank McConville, NUSJ endorsed candidate for Congress from the 3rd district was a guest of honor.

Old Customs and New

A vivid contrast between old beliefs and modernity is offered in this picture of Miss Eiko Takahashi, garbed in fashionable western attire, as she kneels before a shrine gazing at a photograph of her father, the late Korekiyo Takahashi, formerly Japan's finance minister and a victim of the Japanese Army revolt of last February.

Big Following Personal Tribute To Radio Orator

"Father Coughlin, strange as it sounds, is even better on the platform than over the air. His personal magnetism holds an audience spell bound. He is beyond all cavil the natural born orator. His dramatic pauses and gestures are so natural and so much a part of him, his contact with the crowd so spontaneous, that you sense immediately that here is a leader to be respected or feared.

"At Riverside Park in Chicago, Father Coughlin delivered the greatest speech of his career.

"Accustomed to hearing Father Coughlin over the radio, we were surprised at the change in his platform delivery. He seemed even to have adopted a new style for the occasion. He became a combination of Mussolini and Will Rogers. For the first time since we have heard him, he seemed to be enjoying himself immensely. The crowd roared at his sallies at the WPA, at the New Deal Magazine with Franklin Roosevelt smiling on the cover, at his description of Landon, William Green, Farley, Tugwell, Frances Perkins, John J. O'Connor, Wallace and other new dealers directing the destiny of the country.

"Apparently as much in the spirit of jest as in earnest, Father Coughlin put the crowd on the spot by asking how many of the hundred thousand present were going to vote for Mr. Roosevelt. There was no response. Then he asked how many were going to vote for Lemke. The reply was deafening. Going still further, he asked how many would go out and get at least five more votes for Lemke. Again the crowd responded. That makes 500,000 for Lemke, he remarked; and then addressing the newspaper reporters, he said to the cheers of the crowd, "There are some headlines for you."

"Whether you agree with him or not that Lemke is the sole salvation of America, you could not deny that the crowd was sold on Father Coughlin.

"Father Coughlin is a power in America because of the devotion of his followers. That following is for the most part almost exclusively personal."

—From Our Sunday Visitor, Huntington, Ind.

We, the People

There are no "rich" unless we give our labor,
No "plutocrats" except we hail their might,
No "upper class" if we don't courtesy,
No "scourge of war" if we refuse to fight.

And yet we creep and crawl and cringe and cower,
To overlords we humbly bend the knee,
When all we have to do is—cease our homage—
To prove their power a sham and make us free.

McLean, N. Y. —GRACE PER LEE HOWE.

WOMEN IN THE LIMELIGHT

That women are rapidly becoming aware of the opportunities opened to them is evidenced by the fact that appointments to foreign office by the State Department are being sought by 38 women from different parts of the United States.

* * *

Feathers being the current rage for millinery adornment, a former Baltimore woman, **Mrs. Wallis Simpson**, may boast a feather in her cap which none other of her countrywomen have had. Freed by a second divorce to wed whomsover she pleases, gossips foresee her as the consort of the ruler of the British Empire, King Edward VIII.

* * *

Proof that a continuous round of campaign speeches is not always necessary to be elected to office is contained in the case of Alaska's first woman legislator, **"Flying Nell" Scott.** Flying over the territory which she was to represent, she made no campaign speeches but made it her business to get in direct contact with the people who could elect her, and explained her platform in heart-to-heart talks.

* * *

A pretty 22-year old redhead from Tennessee was recently admitted to the practice of law before the Supreme Court of the United States, thereby becoming the youngest lawyer of either sex ever to earn that privilege. She is **Lucy Moore**, of Memphis, the wife of Henry E. Moore, a Home Owners' Loan Corporation attorney.

The former queen of Spain, who came to this country, incognito, to see her very sick son, was relieved to find his condition much improved and has been having a good time, as any woman would who had the money and leisure, shopping in the New York stores. Accompanied by her daughter and son-in-law, she is now returning to Europe, aboard the "Queen Mary."

Social Justice Has Company

From Plain Talk Magazine:

"Here is one way J. P. Morgan's News Trust (American News Company) attempts to club off the newsstands all publications which tell the truth about public affairs and the fact that Mr. Morgan is public enemy No. 1.

"A Plain Talk reader attempted to buy Plain Talk in Lowell, Mass., without success. He writes that the Lowell News Company (Morgan's American News Company branch) in Lowell, Mass., told him 'it was only sold on subscription.'

"Knowing the tactics to which this type of public enemy resorts, this reader wrote and sent this information in to the home office of Plain Talk. It would seem that until the American people wake up and boycott every publication and every activity of J. P. Morgan, our real public enemies are going to continue to stay in the saddle."

Careers of Women

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare as a profession rightfully falls into two classifications—namely, the social aspect, including supervision of dependent children, orphans and illegitimate children, and children with criminal tendencies; and the health or hygiene aspect, which covers the prevention and control of mental and physical defects and disease, and the education of children and their parents in matters pertaining to child health.

The social division has its own ramifications, covering case work, medical service, psychiatric and organization work. Under each heading are a number of types of positions of varying degrees of responsibility. The field jobs, such as case worker and supervisor, medical social worker, and possibly psychiatric social worker, require visiting in homes but there are many office jobs and jobs in institutions of various sizes and kinds.

Preparation Important

A woman planning to enter this phase of child welfare should complete a full college course, majoring in sociology, followed up by a course in a training school for social work. The particular field in which she wishes to work will have some bearing on the sort of preparation she will need. For instance, a medical social worker would require some knowledge of medicine, whereas a social research worker must have a totally different foundation.

For the profession of child hygiene, a full medical course is desirable, or at least a degree in public health. Failing this, a course in nursing is practically essential, although women who have had experience in large private organizations for child welfare work have occasionally proved to be valuable in the administrative and executive part of the work.

Child hygiene work differs from the actual practice of medicine or nursing in that it is preventive (or aims to be) instead of corrective. To this end bureaus and clinics have been established to educate children and their parents in sanitation and hygiene, to build good mental, moral and physical habits, and to prevent disease by teaching the rudiments of healthful living to them. The demand for qualified teachers of child hygiene in organizations all over the country far exceeds the supply and there are many opportunities to lecture on this subject to women's clubs and communities which are well paid.

Government Service

For governmental positions, civil service examinations are usually required, but they have the advantage of continuous employment, with the probability of a pension after sufficient length of service. Openings in the Children's Bureau, under the direction of the Department of Labor in Washington, are filled in this manner, and practically every state in the Union has its own bureau of child hygiene, with corresponding opportunities for trained workers.

There is no discrimination against women in child welfare work—indeed, women are preferred in most branches of the profession even in the executive positions, because of the nature of the work. To be successful in child hygiene, however, a woman must forget her sex and be willing to submerge herself in her work. She must be able to adapt herself to human contacts, to have a deep understanding of human nature and a wise and sensible attitude of mind. Above all else, she must feel that her work is the most important thing in the world and worth every sacrifice.

I Go Job Hunting

By Mary Ellen Hill

Puts in a Day as Room Girl In Big Hotel

By Mary Ellen Hill

I WAS one of those formerly well-paid private secretaries who, in the early days of the depression, found themselves suddenly jobless. As months ran into years I searched in vain for work while illness, death and idleness consumed my savings, and when a position in a distant city was offered me it looked like my opportunity. Alone, except for my dog, I set out, but the depression spread and shortly I found myself high and dry 3,000 miles from any place I could call home.

Thus handicapped, with nothing to go back to or with, the ordeal of job hunting began anew, and here starts the game of tag that makes job seekers, when not too weary, ponder over the government-created XYZ hurdles.

Because I could not claim residence of one year when I happened to be stranded, I was not eligible for employment through government re-employment offices; and because I was not a resident, I could not be considered for any position I might find, the duty of local employers being to employ home-city dependents.

Treated as Alien In Land of Birth

I was still within the land of my birth, and the land of my forebears' birth for 300 years—"the land of the free and the home of the brave"—but I was a "foreigner."

I should **"go back where I came from,"** I was told. But to what? And what on? No one told me how! One unemployment relief executive, though not able to offer work, did offer relief although I was not entitled to that. I did not want relief. I would work out my own salvation, even though it meant surveying my wardrobe too often to decide what I could part with.

I had been, as I said, a private secretary; had a good education; had held responsible positions; had done law reporting, which required the utmost in stenographic efficiency; and I was not afraid of work or above accepting any kind of honorable employment.

I could have had two meals a day instead of one, or less, as it came to be, if I had never tried to find work. Instead, I spent what I had for advertising, transportation, letter-writing, etc., and in five months succeeded only—and that through a private employment agency which charges a commission — in having offered definitely to me a job as hotel chambermaid.

Because I was not above eating, and the exchequer was that low, and because I owed money, I could not be above the job, although one day convinced me I did not have the necessary brawn, or the long short rations had lessened what I had had.

Hotel Work Calls For Muscle and Skill

I was fortunate enough to have a good cheap car, which I was not free to sell or borrow on if I wanted to. If worst came to worst, it would also serve as a roof—and it did later.

So that I would not appear different than others of my occupation, I left my car, following my 15-mile early-morning drive, some blocks distant and walked to my new job. After attiring myself in the regimentals of my rank and stowing away my street clothes, I regretted I had forgotten to remove the labels from my coat and dress. Thankful I was I had left my hat, with the shop-keeper's name on the band, in my car —for my clothes promptly received a looking over by my superior whom I sensed was suspicious of my deception.

Soon I regretted more that I had never learned the intricacies, if such there be, of a vacuum cleaner. In days when I could afford one I did not have to operate it, and now when I had to operate one I did not know how to get it started. But the girl who took me in tow was kind even if I was dumb.

I do appreciate a well-made bed, so that presented no problem once I had observed the fold of sheet, etc. I did a ship-shape job and left every one of the several rooms assigned me in apple-pie order. But, while claiming that much, I have to ease my conscience by confessing that cleaning bathrooms was less to my liking and I may have shirked where it did not show. Tomorrow I might feel better about it.

Glimpsing Another Side of Life

By mid-morning I was aware I had tackled the wrong job, and when my work was finished I had resolved if ever again able to patronize a hotel I would consider the chambermaid **entitled** to substantial tips.

These women, who know so little or nothing of the gay atmosphere of the buildings in which they labor and for whom "Good mornings" and cheerful greetings are rare, plodding through deep-carpeted corridors, their backs maybe breaking under their burdens of cleaning equipment and heavy linens, have a different meaning to me than they ever had before. Forbid that I ever add more than necessary, by my own thoughtless disorder, to their task of "doing" a room in so many minutes, or fail to reward them properly if I do.

"Psychology" may not be in the vocabularies of these lowly servants, but how much more of it these women know than they know they know.

What a lot I learned about human nature! How much more considerate, orderly and appreciative men guests are than women. That many a fine lady should have been spanked in her infancy and taught to pick up her clutter.

Behind the scenes in a large and fashionable hotel is, judging from my one day's experience, a very different picture than is seen through the big front door.

The ordeal of one luncheon —a time of day when the herd comes to the trough— showed me how very, very far apart society separates one class from another. It is little short of magic how such bad and sloppy stuff can emanate from the same kitchens that serve guests. Why didn't these lesser employes have a neat table, bright dishes and appetizing food? We were of the lower order of help, and society had drawn a heavy black line.

Society Draws Heavy Black Line

Through my diluted Scotch-Irish blood I have inherited a thin sense of humor. What a help even a bit of it can be. It showed me the funny side of my job when I discovered that my quota of rooms included the suite of a family whose identity I knew back where I "belonged" and who were "putting on dog" here where the rungs were easier spaced. How glad was I that I had used another name, for they would have recognized mine and tongues would wag over teacups. There is a big advantage in being where one does **not** "belong" when hunger alters the level.

Fortunately, the headband that was part of my regalia furnished enough disguise, and the fit of the uniform that was hastily dealt me made me look—and feel—more like someone's chubby maid fresh from Erin than like myself. I proved to be a very poor one and not as husky as I looked. But I knew my guests and they didn't know me. If they knew that I knew they were cooking and laundering in the bathroom! I'll never tell.

Tips were one of my worst fears that day. If I were offered one I did not know what I should do. I should be too sensitive to accept it, yet tips were part of the basis of pay. But that would not come anyway till night, when it would be my part to be on hand to open beds — and "pick up tips."

The thought of having to accept or refuse tips influenced me some in my decision before the day was done; but, most, I feared the rate at which I was aching might mean a spell laid up—which, thanks to good health, I knew little about and which the state of the exchequer would not permit for a day—and I resigned my post to someone better equipped by physique and experience.

Five cents of my day's pay belonged to the proprietor of the private employment agency. She waived it.

Too tired out to drive the 15 miles to my room, I paid half of my 50 cents, my day's pay, for admission to a movie where I thought I could rest and relay until time to buy a cheap dinner and go "home" to sleep. After a day with cleaning compounds and harsh soaps, the other half went for the product that supports Walter Winchell.

The picture began but fatigue conquered, and when I wakened feeling like I had become ossified I had slept through both features of a double-header program—in an air-cooled theater. I had no desire for the dinner I had waited for, and I shall never forget the agony of that 15 miles, and the next day and the next.

All I gained from that experience was assurance that I had better stick to a line of work I knew. Also, in the months following, when in justice to myself and any possible employer I had to turn down offers of domestic work, I did so with a clear conscience that it was not because of any feeling of being "above" the job.

And the hunt along my own line began again, with the same old obstacles and no success.

(To be continued)

SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith presents the second in a series of articles on "America's Forgotten Women." Miss Hill, a well-paid private secretary rendered jobless by the depression, tried out as a hotel chambermaid and encountered a seamy side of life which hotel guests never dream of. Four years of similar encounters with job-seeking young women, desperate, hungry and truly forgotten by government and society, are to be related in her articles for SOCIAL JUSTICE.

A Job Makes a Difference

—Ewing Galloway Picture.

"Society draws a heavy black line," writes Miss Hill of the menial servant's job behind the scenes at a big hotel. The line is doubly black between the girl who punches a time clock and the one out of work. Job-hunting girls are told to go "back where they came from," Miss Hill found. Non-residents are denied relief and work is saved for those from relief rolls.

Maritime Strike on Coast Starts Train of Trouble

Ship Tie-Up Puts 50,000 Out of Work

By the Labor Editor

For weeks during the latter part of the campaign, irresponsible agitators were spreading rumors of a general strike and a reacting "state of emergency" which would "call off" the election. Beyond a mere noting of the rumor a week or so ago, SOCIAL JUSTICE refused to lend itself to the alarmists.

Much "grapevine" dopestering has come to the editorial office, much of it of such a wildly incredible nature that it was thought wise simply to "follow developments," interpreting them as they break, rather than to attempt prophecy based upon so much information from the "reds."

WPA Strike Delayed

The threatened WPA "sit down" strike did not eventuate. Maybe it did, but in so many cases it was impossible to tell if a WPA crew was working or striking.

The most serious potential trouble of all the current strikes is contained in the maritime walkout which started on the Pacific coast a week ago Thursday and which has spread around the entire seaboard.

At press time for this issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE, there were some 50,000 marine and other workers idle, with the list growing hourly. Hundreds of ships were being held in harbor, not alone in this country, but in Hawaii and Alaska as well. Cargoes from other countries bound for the United States were ordered held up until the status of labor on the receiving docks could be ascertained.

An adamant attitude of shipowners and ultimatums from labor created controversial deadlocks which gave the new maritime commission a test both of diplomacy and authoritative powers.

Prepare for Siege

San Francisco, center of the coast disturbance, recalled its 83-day strike of 1934 and prepared for a siege. Hundreds of passengers and the United States mail, as well as freight cargoes and perishable foods, were being held up. Warehousemen joined the longshore workers in a walkout.

More than 200 lumber mills, with 20,000 workers, had to close when shipping stopped. And this was just one of the immediately related effects. Daily, the ramifications of the ship strike reach farther inland.

New York, New Orleans, Baltimore and Mobile quickly became enmeshed in the tie-up, the start of a whole train of ports around the rim of United States to become involved.

The coast-to-coast maritime strike has the makings of potential trouble. It would be an ideal nucleus for the "general strike" the radicals are itching for.

Fortunately, it was staved off until too late to affect either the result or holding of the national election.

Green Says Lewis Opposes Peace in A .F. of L. Tangle

William Green called John L. Lewis a dictator as their paths crossed in New York, last week.

Lewis, pressed for countering comment, had nothing to add to the ponderous archives relating to his secession from the A. F. of L. and his establishment of the rebel Committee for Industrial Organization.

"Nothing to say," was his repeated reply to questions bearing on the situation.

"It becomes clearly evident," said Mr. Green, "that Mr. Lewis is the C. I. O. and that he decides what and when things shall be done, and the calling of a C. I. O. meeting as late as November 9 can only be interpreted as evidence of his determination to obstruct any steps being taken to a peaceful solution of the controversy.

"It is regrettable that others in the C. I. O., well meaning, continue to allow themselves to be used as tails to his kite."

The A. F. of L. chief was in New York to attend a dinner of the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Association, while Lewis was a speaker at a rally of the American Labor party, Demo-Communist faction, in Madison Square Garden.

Pastor Conducts Work Agency for His Flock

A tall, slender priest, striding along in his red-buttoned cassock is a familiar sight in some of the factories on Chicago's southwest side, writes Virginia Gardner in the Tribune.

He is Msgr. James J. Strzycki, pastor of the Five Holy Martyrs church, and he is carrying out a novel method of finding jobs for his parishioners.

Several months ago, when a mother of his parish laid before him some difficult problem which involved economics as well as morals, Msgr. Strzycki decided to open a free employment bureau for the people of his parish. Since then he has received the applications of 300 men and women, and already he has obtained jobs for 25 of them. In addition, the church pays 30 cents an hour to unemployed parishioners for landscaping the square block of grounds surrounding the edifice and its school and parish house.

Msgr. Strzycki has called on the heads of factories in the neighborhood and pleaded the cause of his unemployed parishioners. He always has met with encouragement and sympathy, he said.

In Msgr. Strzycki's parish there are 2,000 families, mostly of Polish descent, almost "10,000 souls," he said. Of this number at least one-third are unemployed.

"All these people want to work. The young men need it desperately. If they find occupations they keep out of the hands of the police."

The 70 industries to which Msgr. Strzycki has so far appealed for jobs include a paper bag factory, an iron works, a bathtub and plumbing factory, a bolt and nut company, a chain drug store warehouse and factory, and a sausage making plant.

Ford Urges "Partnership" Of Farmer and Laborer

Henry Ford, who has carved a niche for himself in the hall of American industrial geniuses, is convinced that the economic salvation of the United States will have to be brought about by a closer understanding between the farmer and the laborer.

Mr. Ford's philosophy, say intimates, is based on the conviction that there must be a "natural partnership" of the two.

Inscribed on the wall of the Ford rotunda at Dearborn, Mich., is the statement:

"The farm and the shop each needs what the other produces."

The auto manufacturer believes that the farmer and the laborer must march mutually together if the problems of each are to be solved.

Six years ago he is reported to have declared:

"Business is only the exchange of goods. If we want the farmer to be our customer, we must find a way to become his customer."

Today he believes that a national understanding between industry and farming "is coming so fast that we can hardly keep up with it."

The social security plan of the New Deal, says Mr. Ford, is a stumbling block to the future prosperity of American citizens. Concerning the security program, he recently stated:

"What disturbs me is that the New Deal is now making to the workmen the same impossible promises that it made to the business man. I doubt if American mechanics are going to regard $15 a month 25 years from now as very much 'social security.'

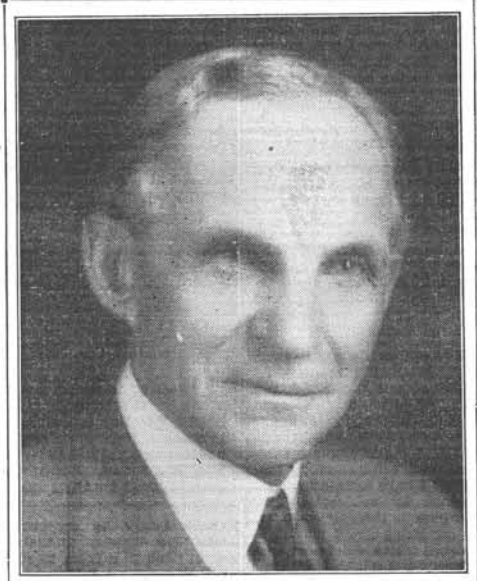
"New Deal wages were always the lowest possible because they were set at depression levels, and now 'social security' is defined at the level of 50 cents a day 20 years from now. Everybody must know that it doesn't mean anything."

Another important argument the auto builder has with the New Deal administration is the question of honest money. He has declared over the radio:

"The next big job is to improve the money system.

"Congress alone is given constitutional control of our entire money system. No private financial interest should have anything to do with it. The money question is coming to the front in this country because it bears directly on our present difficulty.

"Congress should take back full control of money and give the United States a public service money system as opposed to a private profit money system."



Henry Ford

Urging the necessity of constitutional money, he continues:

"A money system managed as our rivers and harbors are for the promotion of the people's business; managed as our postal service is, for the protection of the people's business — that is what we need, and that is what we may have if Congress will take over the control originally delegated to it by the Constitution.

"I am convinced that our money system is antiquated. We have plenty of men. We have plenty of material. But money, which is not so important as men or materials, is holding up progress. This must be changed."

Labor News Of the Week

Minden, La. — Several hundred women surround Louisiana and Arkansas passenger train, beat engineer and chase crew into the timber. . . . Incident marks second disturbance by women sympathizers in wage strike by employes.

Wyandotte, Mich. — Christian Science Monitor asks W. P. Rutledge, vice-president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, for statement of attitude of police in labor strikes . . . Gets reply: "It has always been my policy to insist upon the police being absolutely neutral and impartial in all industrial disturbances, showing no interest in either side of the controversy except to protect life and property and to maintain the public peace."

Pittsburgh.—Strike order goes into effect at six plants of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, employing approximately 6,000 men.

Racine, Wis.—J. I. Case Company refuses to recognize John L. Lewis' radical C. I. O. in plant "sit down" strike and orders 2,000 employes discharged. Company officials blame communist agitators for step.

Yonkers, N. Y.—Counsel for Alexander Smith Company, large carpet manufacturers, file reply to National Labor Relation Board's order that company disband three company unions and reinstate three discharged employes . . . Declare that company is operating entirely intrastate and is therefore not subject to jurisdiction of board.

New York, N. Y.—Critics of William Randolph Hearst jam Hippodrome theater to hear publisher denounced for "perversion of the news, fascism, destroying liberty and strike-breaking." Audience of 6,000, including Oswald Garrison Villard, an editor of The Nation, communistic weekly, sit as "jury" and vote to boycott all Hearst publications and radio stations.

The People Speak . . . .

Jews' Best Friend

Rev. Dear Father:

I am the proprietor of a small cigar store. Up until a few weeks ago I sold SOCIAL JUSTICE newspapers. But as most of my business depends on a Democratic club I was forced to discontinue selling these papers. The Democratic club threatened that if I did not discontinue sales of SOCIAL JUSTICE I would lose their business. I am still selling SOCIAL JUSTICE from under my counter, but I cannot display them in the window as I did before.

I listen to all your broadcasts, and when you were in Philadelphia a few weeks ago I went there to see and hear you. On October 10th I went to see and hear you in Baltimore, Md., and I am writing this letter on my return home from there. I am also a member of the National Union for Social Justice.

As a Jew, I protest against any slander that comes from my own kind, because I believe **you are the best friend the Jewish people ever had.** As an American I demand that you, Father Coughlin, continue to lead all classes from economic bondage, because I believe you are the only man capable of performing this task.

You may publish this letter in SOCIAL JUSTICE if you care to, but please omit my name and the addresses of the aforementioned places, and please refrain from using my unit number—because, THIS IS NOT A FREE COUNTRY!

—**Sincerely yours for Social Justice.**

Praise from a Priest

To the Editor:

Permit me space to express my appreciation of the truly heroic work being carried on by the Reverend President of the NUSJ. It has been my privilege to defend and uphold Father Coughlin in many conversations. To me it is a source of chagrin and disappointment to find so much opposition from Catholics—even from priests. On every such occasion, a few questions convinced me that it was attributable to ignorance.

"No, I don't know his 16 principles."

"No, I wouldn't listen to his broadcasts."

Can we call that intelligence? Sad but true "the children of this world are wiser than the children of light" (Luke XVI, 8).

I wonder what the angels over Mexico think of Monsignor Ryan. What took him away from "the side of the angels"? He does not tell us, but it appears he has fallen under the power than can "deceive even the elect"—(Mark XIII, 22).

As for those who still want to be guided by the august opinions of newspaper men, they should turn back the pages of history and read what sort of prophets many of them were in damning Lincoln's Gettysburg address.

May God spare and bless Father Coughlin for many fruitful years. If men today do not appreciate his noble work, future generations will. Sincerely,

—**Rev. Arthur C. Slade.**

Baltimore, Md.

'Honest Money' Advice

Dear Father Coughlin:

The people of America do not want communism and they will not be stampeded through fear to fascism. What they demand is real democracy, the kind we had in America during Andrew Jackson's administration and which we lost in 1863 when the National Banking Act was forced upon Abraham Lincoln.

You will need the support of your old followers after the election. Why not attempt to get "back on the reservation" and continue doing your constructive work? You made a valuable contribution when you distributed 300,000 books: **"Money: Questions and Answers."**

You are still making a valuable contribution by distributing one million copies of your splendid newspaper each week.

—**Honest Money Founders, Inc., by J. E. Bistor, President.**

Chicago, Ill.

Paper Hard to Find

To the Editor:

I usually receive my SOCIAL JUSTICE paper on Tuesday, sometimes on Monday. When it failed to arrive on Wednesday, I decided to purchase one locally, because I haven't missed an issue.

I inquired of five newsmen and not one of them carried the paper. They knew of its existence, and admitted that they have calls for it. An explanation for its failure to appear on stands may be in the remark of one newsman, **"the distributors won't handle them."** This is a most unjust and lamentable condition. Here in SOCIAL JUSTICE is a paper that speaks truth and facts, that means education of the masses, and it cannot be given the opportunity of even standing on its own merits.

I suppose that conditions like the above are being repeated in other cities, but I hope that National Union members who have children are combatting this unfortunate situation by encouraging them to canvass house to house with SOCIAL JUSTICE in an endeavor to multiply the circulation of this important paper. The first copy received should mean a permanent customer.

—**J. A. B.**

Washington, D. C.

American Economics

To the Editor:

In reading the article in SOCIAL JUSTICE, 1929 Crash Plotted by Bankers, Planned in 1920, brought to my mind a letter written by a cousin who has lived in Washington, D. C. for years. Once one of the best and speediest stenographers in the national capital, she is now in her sixties and has lost all of her wealth during the depression. This letter was written some months ago:

"While I was living at the Bellevue Hotel in 1932, and doing some odds and ends at public stenographic work, a customer, an authority on money came in. He was well-educated and interesting, and I told him of my losses. This is what he said to me: 'KEEP THIS IN MIND: That the panics are brought about purposely, and with the deliberte intention of reducing the value of stocks **and property,** in order that the "big fellows" can pick them up at their own prices.'

"I asked: 'Who brings this about?'

" 'Less than 50 men control the monetary policies and situation of every country.' In discussing how I lost my stocks, he added: 'Knowing half your subject doesn't help much; it's always the other half that you need.' I had told him that I had done all right for 20 years in investing and holding my stocks, but knew nothing about any 'American system of economics.' Lacking that knowledge, I did not know I should sell, or had to sell, to save my money.

"During Hoover's campaign for re-election, I recall ex-president Coolidge made a speech in which he tried to pacify the losers of their all by explaining: 'It is just our American system of economics' in action. Newspaper critics then said that if Coolidge made any more speeches of that character, Hoover would be defeated, and he was, without the speeches. The idea was simply that the rank and file were not supposed to be informed about our having any system of economics, because if they did, the 'few' could not operate to their own advantage. A lecturer here said that President Hoover recognized that only 40,000 people in the entire United States knew anything about business cycles."

I also have read the articles of the old timer and ranchman in regard to the west. When I was a young man I went west to the Dakotas, in 1884. I lived in Pierre for more than 15 years. The old timer and cattleman knows exactly what he was writing about. The Great Sioux reservation lying between the Missouri river and the Black Hills was used for cattle grazing, and they fattened cows fit for the market on that rich buffalo grass.

—**W. G. Yates.**

Toledo, Ohio.

Praise for Paper

Dear Father Coughlin:

May I take this opportunity to express my warmest approval and enthusiasm for the way you are conducting your campaign to elect Congressman Lemke on your platform and principles?

Also, as a journalist of sorts, I cannot help admiring the skillful editing of the organ of the National Union, SOCIAL JUSTICE. It is by far the most effective campaign document yet to be published in this campaign. It is clean, interesting and newsy, combining all the best qualities of the tabloid and standard newspaper. I've received every copy of it since the beginning and I certainly enjoy its pithy comments and ruthlessly logical analyses of the contemporary political humbuggerry,—particularly your devastating exposes of the greatest American humbug of them all. I look forward to every issue with keen pleasure.

—**V. T.**

Relief Victim Protests

To the Editor:

I am for social justice. I hope you win for the sake of the younger generation.

I am 66, a widow for 38 years, and have lived a good life. I worked for one company for 27 years, until they went out of business. I have never been ashamed of anything I have ever done in my life, except going on relief. Now, I am ashamed to give my name.

Relief is the worst thing that ever was, because honest people who really deserved help did not get it. People that never did want to work have been given more relief than those who have always tried to get work. I really wanted work, so they finally gave me work on the WPA for four months. Then they laid me off with the remark that they thought I had enough money now to last me, which was six months ago.

Excuse me for my way of writing, as I am not well educated but I don't want to be ignorant.

—**Mrs. B. L.**

St. Louis, Mo.

Destroyed by Parties!

To the Editor:

I fear that most of us remember too faintly the great zeal that burned within the hearts of our forefathers in their unfailing efforts to gain independence and to give us what we should hold dear, our ballot. Yet not even at the time when they were bleeding and dying that we might have this sacred privilege were there such glaring inequalities as exist today.

President Lincoln, in his time, warned us in the following words: **"I can see in the future a crisis approaching that un-nerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow. Through playing upon the ignorance and prejudice of the people the money of the country will be concentrated into the hands of a few until the liberties of the people will be lost and the republic destroyed.** God grant that my predictions may prove groundless."

Just what Lincoln predicted has happened. Through playing upon our ignorance and our prejudice, and in making of us party worshipers, the money of the country has been concentrated into the hands of a few and our liberties have been lost. The republic has been destroyed and instead we have plutocracy. Not only have we lost our liberties but we have lost our equality, our freedom and our security. Why has all this happened? Simply because we have been influenced to **become party worshipers** and have disregarded the true function of the ballot.

—**Frank E. Garrett.**

Burns City, Ind.

Conscience Must Oppose

To the Editor:

If the present administration is not communistically inclined, why do we recognize the communistic governments of Russia and Mexico? Reliable sources credit the Russian government with representing 1-10 of 1 per cent of the Russian people, while the power of the Mexican government is actually representative of from 2 to 5 per cent of the entire population. In other words, to be a "good neighbor" to the Russian government means ignoring more than 99 per cent of its people: being a good neighbor to the Mexican government involves a "bad neighbor" policy toward more than 95 per cent of the Mexican people.

To recognize tyrants helps them to buy arms and continue their tyranny. To sell gold to Mexican tyrants, or to send them an ambassador who praises their immoral school system, is an encouragement to those in power and increases the communistic strength on our own borders.

—**P. A. McAndrew.**

Maricopa, Calif.

A True Short Story

Last fall we lost a small business we were in, due to conditions in our city. We put 20 hours a day on the business and still could not get a return to pay expenses, so we let it go losing all that we had.

Until April I tried to work at commission jobs. My husband, a World War cripple with a bad leg and psycho-neurosis, could not get a job of any kind. Not having enlisted from Maryland, the veterans' employment bureau could not get him a job here. In Washington, the hospital doctors examined him for the bureau there and said that he could do no kind of work. The government paid him $19 a month for being so handicapped, even though it is a service connected case.

In April I was advised to register at the local PWA in Baltimore. After waiting for four hours with a majority of negroes, I was allowed to register. My name and information was given to a colored woman who could not even spell the words that she was trying to write.

After two more weeks, we were told when we asked, that the husband or head of the family would not be given a job until he was on the relief rolls as they came first. By that time any kind of help was welcome, for the children needed food to go to school and the pantry was bare. So my husband registered. The relief worker arrived in a snappy model 1936 car about a week later. She came as "Miss Wilson," but during the conversation admitted that she was married and the mother of two children, and that her husband was employed in a Virginia state job for $250 a month!

She asked to see our full amount of cash on hand, and inquired why we were living in our section of town, as it was mostly for educated folks who were not on relief. We are living in such a wreck of a house that some of the rooms are closed. It is part of a bank estate and held in a trust, and they cannot sell it, so rent it for what they can get. It is near a decent public school and in a respectable section, so we tried to raise our children the best way we could.

After two more weeks, we were allowed an order for $6.55 for groceries each week. Only certain stores were to accept relief orders, and the price of everything at these stores was higher than at any other place. But beggars cannot choose. They notified me to look at a house a colored family had just vacated; they said that they would pay the $25 a month rent if we would take it. Before I was able to see it, another colored family had moved in.

I tried to work. I spent long hours on the street. Last fall I had been ordered to the hospital here for trouble that only a hospital can cure. At times it is sheer agony to be on my feet. I told the worker that my doctor ordered a surgical support. She sent me to three places to be measured for one. One of the supply houses measured me for the type needed and asked for a deposit to start making it. When I told her I was sent by the B.E.R.C., she upraided me for not mentioning that in the first place, and left the room to return with a support which, she said, was the kind they furnished to all B.E.R.C. clients. She said it was worth $10, but I cannot wear it and the doctor said that it was not worth the paper it was wrapped in.

No rent, no electric or gas bills, with nothing but the above and shoes did they help. The worker told my husband not to look for work, they would take care of everything and we should not worry. My husband received a bonus in June, and so we were able to pay some of our bills and manage for the time being.

The workers called on all my neighbors, and their children got word of it, and taunted my children and stoned them in the alley for being on relief.

It is **work,** and not help, that we people want. The colored woman who works for the old lady next door to us, gets $20 a week for her and "her man." I have worked and studied to better myself and go forward in the world to come to this. Is this to be the end of hope and vision? I was brought up with the idea of going forward and making something of one's life, but are the children of today to be passed on a torch of light or a glimmer of despair? Have I foolishly stuck to my ideals which have been dragged down into the mud? One thing — I shall have retained gentleness, courtesy, dignity, and decency, so perhaps my training has not been in vain.

. . U. S. Farming in Slow Death . .

Henry A. Wallace

Sec. Wallace Fought Crop Plan in 1935

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace's farm policies change with the shifting winds of political circumstance.

In 1935 he was opposed to crop insurance; now he represents himself as being for it.

Wallace, in the summer of 1935, wrote a letter to the Senate Committee on Agriculture, in which he predicted that if a general referendum were taken among the farmers, crop insurance would be defeated.

The Secretary's letter was in response to a request from the committee for comment on the Sheppard bill, which contained a crop insurance fund provision.

Wallace recommended that the bill be not enacted, arguing that producers in the east will not be willing to share the insurance burden with the west.

Land Tillers Face Bankruptcy At Hands of Political 'Planners'

American agriculture today is slowly being tortured to death by political "planners" and medicine men.

Pressed in on all sides by outlandish and unworkable schemes, those farmers who have not already been rendered bankrupt by monopolists and academicians are stagnated at an income level that, year after year, remains below the cost of production.

Farming as an industry represents about 20 per cent of the total national wealth, but farmers receive less than 7 per cent of the total national income. That has been the story ever since the disastrous deflation of 1920.

Lower Than Drouth Year

In the current year, while the figures have not yet been compiled, it is estimated that farm income will dip to 6 per cent or lower because of the drouth debacle.

These statistics, based on government and not private calculations, may serve to explain why the farmer's lot has not been a happy one in this land of opportunity.

But, more to the point—if the wealth and income percentage of the last four years are employed as a criterion—they serve to show that the farmer has suffered more than ever since Tugwellian "planning" ideas were adopted by the government.

The sorry state of agriculture at the present time is best exemplified by comparing the evaluation of farm holdings in the year 1920—just before the deflation crisis—with the evaluation of 1935, the last official estimate made.

In 1920 farm wealth was computed at $77,900,000,000; in 1935 it was placed at $32,800,000,000.

Earns 7 Per Cent

If we consider the total wealth of America to be as high as $285-billion—an estimate based on figures of the National Industrial Conference Board — we know that the wealth invested in agriculture is at least the $32,800,000,000, represented by real property value, plus about $25,000,000 in operating capital.

This total of $57,800,000,000, by simple division, becomes 20 per cent of the total national wealth.

But, when the national income is distributed around, the farmer's share is between 6 and 7 per cent. In other words, the farmer produces 20 per cent of Uncle Sam's wealth: he gets back 6 or 7 per cent of the income on this production.

Frazier-Lemke Bill Recall Is Demanded by Kennedy

In a recent broadcast to the nation, Edward E. Kennedy, secretary of the National Farmers' Union raised the Frazier-Lemke bill from the limbo of defeated legislation and planted it squarely on the doorstep of the next congress.

While reviewing the program of his organization and urging all farmers to unite and demand a decent profit from their production, Mr. Kennedy declared:

"We shall continue to insist that the Congress pass the Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinancing Bill and that in any other farm measure that goes before the next Congress the provision shall be embodied, assuring the farmer the cost of production for the products of his farm."

Kennedy said his organization also would insist that the Congress "take away from private bankers the right to issue currency and to manufacture credit and control it, and that the Congress shall restore to itself this right through the creation of a Central Bank of Issue."

The farm leader described the central bank as one which would issue currency and so control credit that, "for once, we shall be provided with a full crop of money with which to do the nation's business."

Edward E. Kennedy

Congressman, Trade Leader Lash Tugwell

Prof. Rexford Guy Tugwell, New Deal quarterback, was tackled vigorously from two sides last week, but the assaults didn't affect his standing on the administration varsity.

He's still carrying the ball with the good graces of President Roosevelt despite demands from:

(1) Representative Robert L. Bacon of New York that the professor be fired by the president;

(2) Marshall D. Weaver, executive secretary of the Chicago Cook County Retail Grocers' and Butchers' Association, that the professor is driving retail merchants out of business.

Bacon, in a speech in Syracuse, heaped denunciation on Tugwell's subsidizing communism at the expense of the American taxpayer. He charged also that President Roosevelt's "repudiation" of communism was not carried into the field of action.

Must Oust Tugwell

"Specifically," Bacon declared, "does the president repudiate the communism of Doctor Tugwell? Does he repudiate the New Deal electors in New York state—Dubinsky and Hillman?"

In effect, Bacon told the president that he couldn't repudiate communism and keep Tugwell on the federal payroll at the same time.

"The record is clear," the representative said, "that the New Deal not only has enjoyed the cordial support of communists in America, but has provided, at the expense of the taxpayers, a large national forum for the doctrines of communism as interpreted by Prof. Rexford G. Tugwell."

Weaver issued his warning against the brain-truster in a bulletin to 1,500 members of his trade association.

Merchants in Peril

Unless retail merchants, the bulletis stated, array themselves against present trends of the consumers' co-operative movement, one of Tugwell's pet projects, they will find their businesses destroyed by competitors financed with the tax dollars which the merchants themselves contribute.

Mr. Weaver made it clear that American merchants need not fear the competition of the "co-ops" as long as they operate under "true competitive conditions." It is not the co-operative idea itself, but the granting of special privileges, in the form of government subsidies, tax and license exemptions, that are harming independent merchants, he said.

The bulletin declared:

"We do not deny the right of any person or group to buy at the best price available, and as retailers we are willing to compete with any distributive system which observes the same license and tax basis upon which we operate. But we do object to any system which enjoys special privileges in the form of tax and license exemption in addition to governmental financial backing."

Wheat Rots in Fields As Bread Cost Rises

While many sections of the country are afflicted with the worst drouth scarcity in years, other areas continue to present scenes of New Deal, man-made scarcity.

The Carrollton, Ill., Patriot recently reported that 25,000 potential loaves of bread are rotting in a field at the city limits. Last fall, Meade Keeley, owner of the field, signed up for the Roosevelt crop reduction program. He had already sown his wheat before agreeing to a contract to reduce his crop by 17 acres.

This 17-acre field was not harvested in the usual manner. Keeley cut the wheat and let it lay as it fell. Commenting on the situation, the Patriot asserted that the farmer **would have made more money had he not signed a government contract.**

"In Mr. Keeley's case," said the newspaper, "his 17-acre field would have yielded 340 bushels on a comparative basis with his other fields, or more than 500 bushels if it produced in proportion to the best plot.

"Though he received $13.50 per acre bonus from the government, he would still have been more than $100, possibly $300, better off if he had not signed that contract. While the United States continues to import wheat from foreign countries for local consumption, Greene county, Illinois, alone can account for 5,000 bushels of wheat lying forsaken in the fields."

U.S. Employes on '36 Payroll Equal War Days

Government employment is almost back to a wartime basis.

Concentration of employes on the government payroll represents an increase of 105,000 over a year ago. Employed in regular and emergency agencies as of June 30, 1936, were 824,259; on the same date a year ago the total was 719,440. The all-time high record of government employment was in October, 1918, when it reached 917,760.

The outlawing of NRA and AAA has not promoted economy in government employment. Rexford G. Tugwell took over the NRA personnel and the AAA organization simply operated under the Soil Conservation Act. The organization to administer the Social Security Act is expected ultimately to surpass the Post Office department in size, but is now employing only 1,042.

'Liberty Bill' Outlines Hope for Drouth Prevention Bill

Campaigning through the middlewest, Congressman Lemke, Union Party candidate for president, called attention to his bill introduced last Congress—the Mid-Continent Watershed Conservation Bill—which is aimed to relieve the drouth-stricken areas.

Describing his plan, Mr. Lemke said:

"This bill provides for the impounding of the unused and uncontrolled flood waters coming from the eastern slopes of the Rocky mountains, near their source, in such a way as to prevent disastrous floods in the lower Mississippi valley, at low cost and on a permanent basis.

"While furnishing flood protection, the project will serve, among other important purposes, for real relief from drouth conditions in the group of states lying east of the Rockies. Not only will it pay rich dividends 365 days of the year to those who are required to obtain their livelihood through farming, but it can be the means of building up new sections and new cities and new enterprises.

"It is beyond doubt the most progressive bit of legislation so far envisioned, and the Union Party is squarely behind it.

"The bill provides for a series of surveys by which a contour line can be selected along the eastern foothills of the Rocky mountains. This line would extend from the Canadian border to the Mexican border, at an elevation above the semi-arid belt, for a total distance of approximately 1,400 miles.

"The plan is to build a series of comparatively inexpensive dams in the streams and rivers where this line crosses them. They will be connected by earth-built embankments so that they, with the dams, will form an unbroken wall behind which will be one continuous reservoir from Canada to Mexico. This will place all the precipitation of this great watershed under complete control of the federal government at the least expense and with the greatest effectiveness."

Do You Know?

That Abraham Lincoln influenced congress to issue its own money to carry on the war between the states. Congress issued $150,000,000 in full legal tender bills for payment of all debts, public and private. This money is still in use.

* * *

From the time this money was put in circulation until 1933 the government saved more than $11-billion in interest—interest that would have gone to private bankers under our present dishonest money system.

* * *

On two other occasions congress issued a total of $300-million of United States Notes which carried the restriction clause, "Not legal tender for the payment of taxes or import duties." This inscription was destructive of the money quality because any money created by Congress should be full legal tender for the payment of all debts, including taxes and import duties.

* * *

The international bankers seized upon this mistake to discourage the use of such money by declaring that "paper currency was not and could not be legal tender. The only legal tender must be bullion or specie: gold or silver," they held.

* * *

Private opportunists who **interpreted** the Constitution to mean that Congress had the right to imprint the seal of the government ON METAL ALONE succeeded, January 14, 1875, in forcing through Congress an act entitled: "To provide for the resumption of specie payments."

* * *

The financial interests who have sought to control our money, and through it our government, spread propaganda to show that there was something sinister and dangerous in GREENBACKS, and from that time to this whenever the question is raised about Congress resuming its proper control over money Wall Street trots out the bogey man of "inflation."

* * *

But the fact is that after private individuals again got control of the issuance of our money (as their predecessors did in Alexander Hamilton's day), they immediately began creating the very sort of paper currency which they had so strongly condemned. This form of money is now in universal use.

* * *

The only sound and honest money policies are set forth in the Constitution, which directs the government to issue its own currency and regulate its value.

Borah Attacks Federal Reserve, Pledges Support to Farm Bill

Editor Holds U. S. Industry Is Off 'Rails'

The chesty assertion by New Deal spokesmen that American business is "back on the rails" and moving ahead has drawn fire from Merle Thorpe, editor of the **Nation's Business.**

Speaking in Chicago a week ago, Mr. Thorpe charged that the country will not enjoy normal business recovery until the government abandons its attack on business enterprise and "throws overboard the illusion that political agencies can stimulate prosperity."

"The great danger to normal recovery," he said, "is that today America has gone off on a siding and is depending upon political agencies for its economic policies. Not a single wealth producing industry since the beginning of time has been formed by political activity."

Citing the accomplishments of Henry Ford and other industrial geniuses, the speaker declared:

"These enterprisers spring from us and are our most important asset. They should be inspired and not hampered by political activities."

During the last 50 years, Thorpe said, 18 great industries have been developed in the United States, while in none of the other 59 countries of the globe was a single great industry born during the same period.

He continued:

"Ideas from other countries, such as the internal combustion engine, rayon, etc., had to be brought to this country to be tried out and developed. Not many years ago we lauded our enterprisers—pointed to them as examples for our children—but in the last few years we have experienced a change of attitude.

"If I were a young man this change of attitude and the increasing taxation would make me very much concerned over whether another 18 new industries could be developed in this country during the next 50 years."

Likens Fixed Gold Money To 'Ox Age'

The "Lion of Idaho" roared twice last week—first against the money changers, secondly against the throttling of the Frazier-Lemke farm bill.

In a campaign speech for re-election, Senator William E. Borah told his Idaho constituents that the money system in the United States was working hardships on the people, and he staked his political fortunes on an assertion that he would demand monetary reform.

The veteran senator sharply attacked what he termed the "gold standard" system of money control.

"I do not care if I get only 1,000 votes in Idaho," Borah said, **"I am going to continue to demand the reconstruction of the monetary policies of the government.**

"Some people talk about going back to the gold standard, but we might as well talk about going back to the ox age.

"The gold standard is the standard of scarcity. It enables speculators to control our monetary system. It is monopoly."

Borah, who sought re-election for the sixth time, sharply attacked the president and his agricultural advisers for gagging the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage refinancing bill in a House committee and then killing it after popular demand had brought it to the floor for a vote.

The senator pledged himself to make an effort to get the farm measure onto the floor of the senate at the next session.

In his statements on monetary policy, the Idaho senator was particularly bitter toward the Federal Reserve System, declaring that **"the czars of all the Russians never had such power as have the czars of the Federal Reserve."**

Borah added that, in some parts of the United States, "they would burn me at the stake if I preached this doctrine."

The Hazzard Circular

Following is the well known "Hazzard Circular," sent out from London to American bankers during the Civil War period:

"Slavery is likely to be abolished by the War Power, and all chattel slavery abolished.

"This I and my European friends are in favor of, for slavery is but the owning of labour and carries with it the care of the labourers; while the European plan, led on by England, is that capital shall control labour by controlling wages. The great debt which capitalists will see to it is made out of the war must be used as a means to control the volume of money.

"To accomplish this bonds must be used as a banking basis. We are now waiting for the Secretary of the Treasury to make his recommendation to Congress.

"It will not do to allow the Greenbacks (U. S. Treasury Notes) to circulate as money for any length of time for we cannot control that.

"But we can control the bonds and through them the bank issues."

(The above quotation was published in the United States Congressional Record.)

Hazzard Letter of 1862 Is Bank Gospel of '36

In 1862 the **"Hazzard Circular"** bloomed on the financial horizon. It has proved to be a hardy perennial.

Wealthy Wall Street bankers have never forgotten its instructions to supplant government money with privately-issued currency.

Their purpose is the same today as it was in 1862. They cannot control honest money. Therefore, they say, let money be issued against bonds, which they can control.

A quarter century after the "Hazzard Circular" was published, the following confidential memo went out from Wall Street to every bank in the country:

"It is advisable to do all in your power to sustain such newspapers as will oppose the issuance of greenback paper money and that you also withhold patronage or favors from all applicants who are not willing to oppose the Government issue of money.

"Let the government issue the coin and the banks issue the paper money of the country. To repeal the law enacting national bank notes, or to restore to circulation the government issue of money will be to provide the people with money and therefore seriously affect your individual profits as bankers and lenders."

Is there any longer room for doubt that the Federal Reserve System is a dishonest one, based on the theory that the profit rights of Wall Street take precedence over the human rights of the American people?

Condemns "Ox Age" Gold Standard

—Wide World Picture.

Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, who made money reform a plank of his campaign for re-election.

Haw! Haw! Department

If you think the comic strips of the Philadelphia Record, pro-New Deal newspaper, are funny, then you ought to read the Record's editorial page.

Commenting on Secretary Morgenthau's "new type of gold standard" for the United States, the editor says:

"It is a 'new type' — because control over international exchange passes out of the hands of speculators and into the hands of the governments concerned.

"It is a 'new type'—because control over domestic price levels of all three countries (United States, England and France) now is out of the hands of private finance and vested in those governments."

. . Highlights of the News Week . .

For the first time in living memory, barricades were erected by battling factions in the streets of London. Communist sympathizers attempted to stop a march of the British Union of Fascists through the East End. In many quarters police fought hand to hand with rioters. Police are here shown tearing down a barricade in Cable street. Stubborn blindness to social justice on the part of the authorities in one nation after another has brought the protest of the irate mob, and the test of strength between red radical and reactionary to the very doors of staid old England.

Acme News Picture.

Charles Francis Coe, internationally known criminologist and author, is one of the national organizers of a clean-politics vigilantes group, which proposed to investigate and prosecute election frauds in Tuesday's election.

—Acme Picture.

Jobless men living at the Mills hotel in New York City have launched their own employment agency, which has found permanent work for 60 and many temporary jobs in the first two weeks of their organization. A group of jobless are here shown applying to two of their number in charge of the bureau.